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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE SPANIARDS AND THE MOORS.

Wars and rumours of war occupy the thoughts of men in every part of the world. In our old Europe there exist the smouldering materials of half a dozen conflagrations that were neither trampled out at Villafranca nor at Zurich, and that will not be trampled out at a Brussels or any other Congress, unless in the very improbable

contingency that despotic Kings and Emperors shall suddenly grow enamoured of constitutional liberty. In Asia there is a war of Great Britain and France against China, and of France against Cochin China. In America there is the San Juan disagreement, that may be fanned into the most deplorable conflagration of all if the Governments and people of Great Britain and the United States are not especially temperate and forbearing. And,

last of all, hostilities are about to commence in Africa, Spain having withdrawn her representative from Tangier, fitted out a large fleet, and formally declared war against her ancient enemies the Moors.

So tender is the conscience of Europe, and so sensitive are the Exchanges and Bourses of all the great capitals, in consequence of the general rottenness of public affairs, that much alarm is



PORTRAIT OF WILBERFORCE—FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

expressed lest even this local war, kindled as it is on a pretext with which most of the States of Europe have nothing to do, and which certainly concerns Spain far more nearly than it does any of the maritime Powers—Great Britain not excepted—should be the parent of other wars, and fire the long-laid train of mischief in every part of the Continent. But Italy, and not Spain, is the really sore place at present; and Austria and France and the other great Continental Powers have quite enough on their hands without embarrassing themselves about Morocco. There need be no addition to the uneasiness of the public mind upon this score, and it is probable that the prevalent alarm will disappear as the real character of the enterprise becomes manifest. A month of panic in the money markets of London and Paris, representing a depreciation of wealth that may be counted by millions of pounds sterling, is of itself a calamity as great as any that are likely to result from the approaching passage of arms. And, in other respects, so far from its being a subject of disquietude that Spain should feel herself strong enough to attack Morocco, it ought to be matter of rejoicing that in a good cause she should once more give such a sign of activity. The weakness and apparent decrepitude of that once great and powerful kingdom has been a source of peril both to Europe and America; and the stronger and more spirited she now proves the better for herself and for her neighbours. It is such weak and tottering States as Spain was and Turkey is that most endanger the peace of the world. A weak Spain tends to make a too-powerful France. A sick man in Turkey tends to encourage a too-eager robber in Russia; just as a Government that is both weak and despotic, like that of Papal Rome, keeps its subjects in a state of chronic revolt, and endangers its own peace and security as well as those of its conterminants. Spain within the last seventy or eighty years has fallen from the rank of a first-rate to that of a third-rate Power, and ten years ago there seemed but too much reason to believe that she had fallen lower even than that, and too low to rise or be raised again. But time has wrought a change. The cessation of the long and blighting civil wars that ushered in the ill-omened reign of Isabella II. has produced the natural and beneficial results of peace and repose; and Spain, though to a less degree than her neighbours, has shared in the advantages of the railroad system, and in the other scientific and mechanical triumphs of our age. She has also participated in the harvest of wealth that has gradually diffused itself over the world since the nations began to use the steam ship and the locomotive to make acquaintance with each other, and, though she has lagged in the race, she has not dropped out. She may have been sick, but never was moribund, and has lately given earnest not only of convalescence, but of recovered health. In all this the civilised nations of Europe, and more especially this country, ought to see matter for rejoicing. Spain may never again be the first Power in the earth, but it is certainly within the compass of her means to take rank among the highest; and it is to the interest of all nations that a constitutional State such as she is should be enabled to throw increased weight into the scale of Liberalism, and counterbalance the undue pressure of the military despotisms, which are the curse of Europe.

It was highly desirable that Morocco should have been taught to keep the peace of the Mediterranean without imposing upon Spain or any other Power the necessity of war. But Morocco, having failed to yield to demands on the part of Spain which most people will admit to be just, having refused indemnity for the past or security for the future, and the efforts of friendly Governments like that of Great Britain having been fruitless in bringing about an accommodation, the sword of the soldier, or, we might say in this case of pirates and abettors of piracy, the baton of the policeman, must be left to settle the dispute. Morocco is not likely to make a very long or very desperate fight, unless Spain is so ill-advised as to attempt to play over again in Morocco the game played by France in Algiers. In such a case the war will certainly be protracted as well as sanguinary. At present, we must withhold credence from the statement that Spain demands Moorish territory as a *sine qua non*. Spain will gain a cheaper and more durable glory by compelling the Moors to respect the police of the seas without exacting from Morocco any "material guarantee" in the shape of African territory. Such territory would be an incumbrance, not a gain, as Algeria has proved in the case of France, and would prove still more palpably if France were not a great military Power that deems it necessary to keep up, at a pecuniary sacrifice, a training colony for soldiers to be employed in the subjugation of freedom at home. Spain has no such means, and, unless her rulers are mad, will not be guilty of such folly.

Some timid and suspicious persons speak of Gibraltar as if the war against Morocco was but a feint to cover the assembling of a large naval force, whose pretended destination is Morocco, but whose real object is, by the aid and instigation of France, to recover possession of that citadel. Let such persons take courage. The Government of Great Britain is wide awake, and has at this moment a larger fleet in the Mediterranean than Spain and France, even if aided by Russia, could muster in a twelvemonth.

PORTRAIT OF WILBERFORCE.

BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

THERE are few of the portraits of Lawrence in which the accomplished President was more happy in hitting off the character of his subject—his inner man, as well as his outward mean and manner—than in that of Wilberforce, the respected champion of slave-trade abolition. There is here none of the grandiose "make up" of his princes and ministers—none of the haberdashery display which we find in some of his lords and ladies of fashion; nothing but the homely, honest features of an accomplished and benevolent gentleman as he sat in his easy-chair conversing on matters of, to him, engrossing interest with some familiar friend. This fine portrait—dated 1828-9—was left unfinished by the artist, only the face, the collar of the coat, cravat, &c., being completed—the rest of the figure being loosely sketched in. But it is, perhaps, on that very account all the more interesting to the connoisseur and student, every touch being unquestionably that of the great master of modern portraiture. This picture was presented to the National Portrait Gallery by the executors of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., in 1857.

A TESTIMONIAL, subscribed for by the leading residents of Weston-super-Mare and the yeomen of the surrounding country, was last week presented to Mr. Wyndham W. Lewis, of the Grove, in "recognition of his public spirit and private worth." The testimonial consisted of a massive silver cup and cover, weighing about one hundred and twenty ounces, and a richly-engraved silver horn.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Court will leave for Compiègne on the 31st inst. The *Patrie* says:—"Their Majesties will stay at Compiègne on the 30th of November. The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia will visit their Imperial Majesties during their sojourn at Compiègne."

The Queen of Holland arrived on Tuesday at St. Cloud. The apartments occupied by the Empress at the Tuilleries have been newly decorated, and may challenge comparison with any palace in Europe. The Empress's boudoir is modelled after one of the chambers in the Alhambra. There are eight panels in the small drawing-room on which are painted the portraits of the ladies of the Court most favoured by her Majesty. Among them are the Countess de Morny, the Countess Walewski, the Countess Persigny, and the Duchess de Malakoff.

A letter appeared on Monday in the *Sicde* addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., the authorship of which was attributed to the Emperor. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, however, states that it was written by the brother of his Majesty, who died at Forlì in 1831.

The Duke de Padoue has returned to Paris, and will resume his official duties at the end of the month.

General Bédou and Dr. Laussedat have availed themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday, in an article signed by its principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English press that the policy of the Emperor of the French left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor at the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained by the war, and accuses the English journals of inconsistency.

Advices have been received from Morocco to the 17th inst. General Martimprey has left Nemours on his way to the great camp of Kiss (?), which has been placed in communication, by couriers and by telegraph, with the port of Nemours. The expeditionary corps d'armée is ready to take the field. Letters received from colonists express the hope that complete justice will be done for the murders committed on labourers as well as on children. Indemnity for depredation done is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists is to be obtained by rectifying the line of frontier. The column of troops under command of General Durrieu remains at Sebdu for supplying the place with provisions and ammunition. It is stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners on the 31st of August have all been burnt alive by the Moroccans. The French troops are burning with desire to take revenge for this act.

SPAIN.—WAR WITH MOROCCO.

General O'Donnell announced at the sitting of the Cortes on the 21st that the Spanish Government had ordered its representative at Tangiers to take his departure. A telegram from Madrid of the 22nd says:—"Government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. This declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties, the Senate, and the Congress, have offered their support to the Ministry. The articles of the newspapers express the same patriotic feelings."

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* at Madrid announces that the Spanish army destined to be employed against Morocco will probably be formed about the middle of the present week. General O'Donnell will then leave Madrid, apparently for the purpose of superintending the embarkation of the troops. The accounts of the preparations making in the Spanish ports are such as to show that the Government is determined to employ its utmost resources in order to equip a formidable expedition. The expenses of the war will, it is said, be defrayed by an augmentation of the taxes, and the Government will not have recourse to a loan, which it might indeed be difficult to raise.

At the request of M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has placed material of war at the disposal of the Spanish Government, and has declared that the Emperor will support the military operations of Spain in the war against Morocco by advances in a similar way to those made to Piedmont during the late war.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia, on the 17th, visited the principal establishments of Genoa, and in the afternoon witnessed the regatta. The King himself distributed the prizes to the winners, and that same evening returned to Turin, having during his stay at Genoa everywhere received marks of the most loyal affection. Count Cavour has been suffering for some days past from an attack of gout, which compels him to keep his room. The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree authorising the Minister of Finances to contract a loan of 100,000,000fr. by means of alienation of Rentes on the public debt to that amount. The Minister of Justice has tendered his resignation, on account of the Court of Cassation being transferred from Turin to Milan. The statement has been confirmed that several Deputies had held a meeting, in order to solicit the Government to accelerate the armaments, and to pursue energetically the work of uniting Central Italy.

The Austrians have evacuated five cantons of the district Gargnano, on the Lago di Garda. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is very great.

His Holiness the Pope returned to Rome on Thursday week. A great crowd assembled to witness, if not to welcome, his passage through the city. The interview between his Holiness the Pope and his Majesty the King of Naples has been adjourned. His Holiness has dispatched an English prelate named Talbot to the Court of Naples, in order to explain the cause of the adjournment of the interview. Conferences have been held between the Pope and the Duc de Grammont, on the subject of which complete secrecy was observed; but it is stated that the ordinances for granting administrative reforms are now ready, and will shortly be made public.

The Bishop of Rimini and other priests have been imprisoned, and the authorities of Pesaro have seized letters from emissaries exciting to rebellion the provinces now held in submission by the Papal troops.

The town of Velletri has been thrown into consternation by the following horrible event:—"M. Spontini, belonging to one of the first families in the place, was assassinated at the moment when he was leaving the Filippi Palace. He was about to be united in marriage to Mademoiselle de Filippi, daughter of the Count de Filippi, ex-Equerry to the Sovereign Pontiff. He had on the very evening gone through the ceremony of betrothal, and was returning home, when he was suddenly assailed by two persons wearing masks, one of whom pinioned his arms, while the other stabbed him twice with a dagger. He was not killed on the spot, but, after having been conveyed to his home, lived long enough to make his will, leaving part of his property to his intended bride. In 1853 M. Spontini had been imprisoned for some political affair, and he is thought to be the victim of the Italian societies, who condemn to death all who abandon them. If credit may be attached to an avowal made by M. Spontini before his death his murderers do not belong to Velletri, but he would not name them."

PRUSSIA.

The interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia has taken place at Breslau, where the Emperor Alexander arrived on Sunday. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and the Prince of Orange were also present.

The Prince Regent, in the name of the King, has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class, with the oak-leaves, on the Minister of State, Von Auerswald; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Schleinitz; the Finance Minister, Baron von Patow; and on the Minister for Agricultural Affairs, Count von Puckler. His Royal Highness has also conferred the decoration of the same order, of the second class, with the oak-leaves, on the Minister of Instruction, M. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and on the Minister of the Interior, Count von Schwerin.

The proposed torchlight procession at Berlin at the forthcoming Schiller fête has been prohibited.

The fiftieth anniversary of the appointment of Frederic Theophilus Welcker as Professor of Greek Literature and Archaeology at the University of Bonn was celebrated in that town last week with great rejoicing. Among the numerous addresses and expressions of goodwill presented to the learned Professor on the occasion was a letter

from the Prince Consort of England, who was formerly one of Herr Welcker's pupils.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria returned from Ischl to Vienna on Saturday. Prince Alexander of Hesse, the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, has been made commander of an Austrian corps d'armée.

Baron von Hübnér, Minister of Police, has tendered his resignation, and the same has been accepted. Baron Thierri, Ministerial Councillor in the Department for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister of Police in his place. The new Minister has summoned the editors of the different newspapers to his office, and has notified to them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of August last has been modified.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of Tuesday evening contradicts most strongly the rumour afloat respecting the retirement of several members of the Cabinet on account of a difference of opinion said to exist among the Ministers on several important questions said to have occupied Government lately.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Charles XV., conformably to the last wishes of his father, has presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for revoking the penalty of exile and privation of the rights of inheritance now existing against persons who think fit to leave the Protestant religion. Such persons will not, however, be allowed to constitute themselves into a congregation without first obtaining the authorisation of the Government.

The King of Norway and Sweden has opened the Norwegian Diet for the first time since his accession to the throne, and has sworn before the representatives of the people to "govern the kingdom of Norway in accordance with the constitution and the laws." The sincere emphasis with which his Majesty subsequently prayed that "God would endow him with strength to keep the oath" made a favourable impression on the Diet, and, in replying to the King's speech, the former, by dwelling specially on the Royal approval of a proposed law for the introduction of trial by jury, gave it to be understood that they regarded this as the most important measure to be discussed in the present Session. The report of the general condition and administration of the country, read to the Diet, was upon the whole satisfactory. The means of education for the people have been increased, and so also the number of churches. The Common Prayer-book has been revised, and a new translation of the Bible is in course of preparation.

The King returned to Stockholm on the evening of the 11th inst., and immediately dissolved the ad interim Government which he had established before his departure for Norway.

TURKEY.

Four chiefs of the late conspiracy have been condemned to death—namely, Hussein Pacha, a mufti, a colonel, and an individual who was to have killed the Sultan. These condemnations had provoked a fermentation among the populace, and direct threats of revenge had mysteriously reached the palace of the Sultan. The executions have been delayed.

The Sultan had written a letter to the Ministers reproaching them that the reforms have been incomplete. Ruprishi Pacha took office on Tuesday as Grand Vizier. Modifications of the Cabinet are expected. All the conditions under which Ruprishi Pacha was stated to be willing to enter the Cabinet have been accepted.

The Montenegrins have begun again to commit great atrocities against the Turks. The members of the Commission for the Settlement of the Boundary Question escaped them quite by chance.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Aleppo, and arrests have taken place there.

UNITED STATES.

The San Juan question still occupies a large share of public attention. According to the *New York Herald* the Americans are preparing for a permanent occupation of the island. General Scott had arrived at Panama, en route for Vancouver's Island. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"It is understood that the British Minister, Lord Lyons, has received a peremptory and important despatch from his Government, demanding explanations from our Government of the course of General Harney in the San Juan affair, to which the Secretary of State is now preparing a reply which will vindicate fully our rights, and doubtless cover the whole ground of the controversy to the satisfaction of the American people. The whole matter will be laid before the President on his return. A communication has been received from the British Government, through Lord Lyons, requesting that their acknowledgments may be conveyed to Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, and Commodore Tatnall, for their kindly conduct at the affair of the Peiho."

Colonel Frank Anderson, and Captains Manry, Scott, and Faysoux, of Walker's Filibuster party, had been held to bail in New Orleans in 3000 dollars each. They allege that they were on a fishing excursion when arrested. The rank and file of the party were in the barracks below New Orleans, but as there was no guard to detain them they decamped.

A party of emigrants from Louis county, Iowa, and Linn county, Missouri, had been attacked by Indians near Marish Valley. A number were killed. The Indians took their cattle, and burnt all their waggon. Another party of emigrants from Burlington, Iowa, were also attacked near the vicinity, and one man killed and another wounded.

Two fatal duels are reported from California. One, arising out of a political discussion between Mr. Broderick, United States Senator for California, and Chief Justice Terry, resulted in the death of the former, pierced through the lungs by the bullet from his antagonist's weapon. Judge Terry was not injured. The funeral of Broderick was attended by about 3000 persons, and the buildings along the line of procession were draped in mourning. The other was between Dr. Peterson Goodwyn and Colonel William Jeff Gatewood, and resulted in the death of the doctor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On the 15th of August the corner-stone of the first Wesleyan Methodist Church was laid at Victoria by Governor Douglas. The building is on the corner of Pandora and Broad streets. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D. (the Pastor), assisted by a number of other clergymen.

News was received at Victoria, on the 17th of August, from New Westminster, of the seizure and holding as hostages of John Burnaby (late private secretary to Colonel Moody) and Walter Moberley, Superintendent of Public Works, by the Indians of Barrow's Inlet. The *Plumper* left on the 17th for Barrow's Inlet, with the purpose of rescuing the two gentlemen, which, it was believed, would be easily accomplished, as it was stated that the Indians were mistaken in supposing one of their number to be under arrest.

Great excitement has been created in Victoria by the discovery on the beach, immediately below Beacon Hill, and within one mile and a half of Victoria, of a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz, which, it is thought, will yield about 200 dols. per ton. In California the average is 30 dols. per ton.

The news from the upper country continues encouraging; the mines pay well, and fresh diggings are frequently discovered. Altogether things are decidedly looking up, for many of the Californian miners who left for a time have returned, and the amount of dust they remit proves them to have been successful in their search after the precious metal. In the month of July it is estimated that 150,000 dols. worth of dust was forwarded to San Francisco, giving an average of 2 dols. per day to each miner.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail-steamer *Norman*, Captain Boxer, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning with the mails from the Cape of Good Hope. The *Phoebe* arrived out on the 10th of September. All was quiet at the Cape, and business was brisk. Parliament is prorogued till the 16th of November. The Government called for £80,000 debentures by the 30th of September. The customs duties for August were nearly £24,000. The first locomotive engine was landed on the 14th of September. The Spectacle Mining Company intend to continue operations. Great depredations are committed by discharged Kafir servants. The smallpox prevails among the coloured population of Port Elizabeth, and the chief of the Dutch Reformed Church at Hopetown does not administer the sacrament, fearing that the infection may be disseminated as the cup passes from mouth to mouth.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and accept the services of the London Scottish Volunteer Rifles. Lord Elcho, M.P., has been unanimously chosen to command the corps.

chosen to command the corps.

Advices from Salt Lake City, Utah, to September 14, state that Lord Robert Grosvenor had passed through the city, en route for China, by way of the Pacific.

LITERATURE.

RIFLED ARMS—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In these days every subject has its literature, such as it is. In this so-called practical age every theory demands its written and printed development. It is, therefore, to be expected that questions so important, connected in themselves and occupying so much of public attention as those of rifled arms, gunnery, and volunteer corps, should be found running along the ordinary channels of inter-communication between their professors and followers and the more general world, and that Captain Pen and Captain Sword, laying aside their supposed antagonism, should have entered into at least a temporary partnership. Five or six volumes on these cognate subjects, each of them in a sufficiently compact shape, are before us. We have Mr. Lynall Thomas's "Rifled Ordnance: a Practical Treatise on the Application of the Principle of the Rifle to Guns and Mortars of every Calibre, with a New Theory of the Initial Action and Force of Fired Gunpowder;" "The Rifled Musket and our Engines of War, and How We Got to Make Them," by Captain Jervis-White Jervis, M.P., Royal Artillery; "A Companion to the New Rifle Musket," by S. Bertram Browne, late First-class Instructor of Musketry at Hythe; "A Handy Book for Rifle Volunteers," by Captain W. G. Hartley, Royal Denbigh Rifles; and "The Volunteers' Handbook, containing full Instructions for the Rifle Light Infantry and Regular Drill and Exercise, according to the Latest Regulations in her Majesty's Army."

We believe that many more books of this character have been published. Most of them are so elementary in their character that they would prove, were proof needed, that gunnery as a science is now only in its infancy in this country; and that, though practically our artillerymen, military and naval, at least are as accomplished as any in the world in the use of the weapon furnished to them, yet that the study of theoretical gunnery, to which alone we can look to obtain the most effective weapons, has been comparatively neglected by our artillery students. It is asserted by those who ought to know that little or nothing has been added to those elementary principles of the science first evolved by Leonardo da Vinci early in the sixteenth century, afterwards developed, or perhaps rediscovered, and reduced to principles by Benjamin Robins in 1742, and Dr. Hutton in 1812. In recent discussions on the subject we have affirmed that the theories and calculations of those philosophical mathematicians, supported by the practical observations of William Eldred, Master Gunner of Dover Castle, as shown in his "Gunner's Glasse," published in 1646; of Colonel Beaufoy, writing as "A Corporal of Riflemen," in his book called "Scloppetaria," in 1808; and those of Count Rumford, given to the Royal Society in 1797, have sufficed to form the bases of the works of all the professional writers on this subject for the last half century. It is quite true that for many years experiments have been going on, both in private manufactories and in the Government establishments, having for their object the improvement of guns and musketry. That up to the period of the Russian War the movement was sluggish, and the results comparative failures, may be sufficiently indicated by the fact that we had not then armed our troops to any extent with the Enfield rifle, which was, to a certain extent, in embryo, and that the only great gun of an improved description which was used at Sebastopol was the Lancaster, a piece of ordnance which could not be made to hit the object aimed at with anything like certainty, which showed an extraordinary liability to burst, and which cost no less than a hundred pounds every time it was fired. No doubt we have made strides, we will not say rapid, but steady, since then. The whole of our army is supplied with rifled muskets, of a pattern which, though likely to be soon superseded, is equal to anything which has yet come into actual use; our cavalry on active service are armed with Sharpe's breech-loading rifled carbines; and the adoption of the Armstrong gun for artillery, both afloat and ashore, is, we believe, a settled matter, and is a question only of speed in the manufacturing of the necessary number of pieces of ordnance. A glance at Mr. Lynall Thomas's work, however, leads one to the unpleasant idea that we are nevertheless only at the beginning of a state of transition in respect to our system of practical gunnery. Paradoxical as it may seem, if Mr. Thomas's argument be well founded, we have, at the same time, gone too far and not far enough. In his opinion, as stated in his book, there are very sound reasons why we should proceed with caution both in the making and adoption of breech-loading cannon to the exclusion of all others; and the converting guns such as 68-pounder carronades, long tried and found reliable for certain purposes, into rifled guns, at considerable expense and delay, is simply to spoil a good gun. The breech-loading principle is essential to the Armstrong gun; and Mr. Thomas, though he does full justice to that gun, is still persuaded that equally good results might be obtained by a combination of a much more simple and inexpensive character; and that, both at home and abroad, results nearly approaching, if not equal, to it have been already obtained by much simpler means. He believes that so much has still to be learned respecting rifled cannon that no one can assert, at present, that the Armstrong gun, untried as it is, is really the best suited in every respect for actual warfare; and, moreover, if we confine ourselves to guns constructed upon this principle, we can only have two hundred of them at the end of a year. These are suggestions every way worthy of consideration. Mr. Thomas's



COUNT DELLA MINERVA, LATE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF SARDINIA AT ROME.

opinion may be summed up in the statement that, to a certain extent, the old 68-pounders, which are not to be surpassed for all qualities at a short range, should be retained in our ships of war, and that rifled cannon should be added to the armament of every vessel in certain well-considered proportions, according to the nature of the service on which the ship would be employed, or for which it might be expressly designed. The advantages in favour of rifled cannon appear to be—superior precision and range at long distances, higher velocity at long distance, and consequently greater force in striking, and capability of firing heavier shot from a lighter gun. This last, however, it is argued, would not be attainable in the largest-calibre gun on the

breech-loading principle, for the explosive force of the powder is found to increase in a higher ratio as the calibre is increased, and consequently a very great increase of strength is required. On the subject of casing ships of war with iron, of which we have heard so much of late, Mr. Thomas holds that nothing can be done in this way which can render vessels impervious to rifled cannon without putting an end to all the essential qualities of a ship strictly so called. He thinks, however, that it is possible so to construct the sides of a ship that shot may be made to glance off from them, or so yielding as to let them pass through. As regards the smaller kind of ordnance it would seem that the advantages are most decidedly on the side of the principle of rifled guns. It has been shown, we learn, most incontestably that the use of all solid spherical shot below 32 lb. might be



CARDINAL ANTONELLI, PRIME MINISTER OF PIUS IX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424.

entirely abolished, and that the ordinary brass howitzers now in use might be rifled and converted at a small expense into most efficient guns, capable of coping with the rifled musket. Enough, however, has probably been said to indicate the value of Mr. Thomas's work, which need not in the least alarm or deter the most non-professional and uninitiated reader.

Captain Jervis's book on the rifled musket is intended to give to the public a plain, practical treatise on the firearm in use in the British Army, in his opinion "a weapon the perfection of which cannot but excite the wonder of those who have taken the trouble to investigate the subject." The contents are divided into sections descriptive of the rifled musket, of gunpowder, the projectile, the cartridge, and the sight, and are essentially practical, because each subject is treated clearly and intelligibly. The other book by the same author, "Our Engines of War," though not much larger in size, is more pretentious in its subject, inasmuch as it is historical, and, to a certain extent, antiquarian, beginning as it does with the Greek fire. It is, however, interesting in relation to its design and the question with which it deals; and, being compressed into a moderate space, is by so much the more readable.

The volumes relating to volunteer corps which we have grouped with the above mentioned are purely practical manuals, which address themselves specially to those who are members of those bodies which are now in course of formation all over the country, and, coming from the hands of persons of experience, are, no doubt, well considered, and well adapted to the object which they have in view.

HINCHBRIDGE HAUNTED. A Country Story. By GEORGE CUPPLES. Simpkin and Marshall.

The author of this book is, we are informed, also the producer of two other stories—"The Green Hand," and "The Two Frigates," which have appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Of the former we are told, through the medium of the usual quotations from the critical press, that it is one of the most fascinating of naval stories, and, above most books, bears the impress of a peculiar mind and a peculiar manner, that the author may fairly claim to rank with the writer of "Tom Cringle's Log," and that he excels in many important attributes both Cooper and Marryat. Most implicitly believing in and bowing to the opinions thus expressed, and being unhappily without the advantages of having read Mr. Cupples' sea stories, we can only utter a very decided wish that he had kept aloft, in the indulgence of his capabilities as a writer of fiction. The perusal of the book before us, with singular minuteness and completeness, was a downright necessity, in order to enable one to say exactly what it is about, and still we confess to a conception too foggy and indistinct to enable us to offer any certain guide to its incidents or purpose. The only tangible impression it has given us is that of a person endowed with extraordinary verbosity and extreme rapidity of utterance, telling a long story, about the persons and subject-matter of which he has only an outline in his mind, and his words being taken down as they came from his lips by a most expert short-hand writer, and given to the public without revision or curtailment. It is from this point of view a very extraordinary book; and we would suggest to its writer that, as it is the fashion nowadays for authors to give readings of their own works, he should, if he can, get an audience, read "Hinchbridge Haunted," and at the same time explain it.

UNDER BOW BELLS: A CITY BOOK FOR ALL READERS. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. Groombridge and Son.

This is a reprint of a number of tales, more especially illustrative of life and manners, of the city of London and its commercial inhabitants, which have appeared from time to time in *Household Words*. Although possessing a peculiarity which is noticeable in most of the writers in *Household Words*, and which may be described as involving a style so far imitative of that of Mr. Charles Dickens as to have led to a belief among some simple persons that that gentleman wrote all the articles in the periodical which he especially conducted, these tales are, on the whole, worthy of reproduction in their present form. All of them are pointed, most of them are directed to a purpose, and some of them are powerfully and pathetically written. For the development of the two latter qualities respectively we might point to the tales entitled "The End of Fordyce Brothers" and "My Last Home;" while, for the exposure of a very prevalent humbug which has, we are assured, reached almost to the height of a fraudulent system, we might mention that called "Wanted a Secretary." In his preface Mr. Hollingshead states that his sketches have been popular with the public and the press in a periodical form, and expresses a hope that they will not lose any of their popularity or readable quality in the form of a book. We think that we can venture to assure him on that head, for they are essentially readable, and in carrying out "the leading principle of the journal in which they originally appeared, by an endeavour to retain some degree of fancy and imagination while touching on the driest subjects," he has been certainly successful.

A GUIDE TO THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, &c. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S. Richards.

Mr. Hunt's manual, having arrived at a fourth edition, may now be classed among the standard works of the day, and requires but a

passing notice at our hands. Our author has greatly simplified both pathology and treatment of the many and complicated forms of skin diseases; and, although he has evidently written for the use and guidance of the medical profession, persons who unfortunately suffer from skin affections will find much to interest them in the details of cases scattered throughout the pages of this book. Mr. Hunt has justly earned for himself a reputation by his successful treatment of the most intractable forms of disease which fall to the care of the medical practitioner.

THE CLIMATE OF BRIGHTON. By WM. KEBBELL, M.D. Longmans.

For the first time in the history of Brighton we are favoured with a treatise on the climatic influences exercised over the human frame in health and disease. This is a singular fact when we consider that it is the seaside resort of about 100,000 human beings during the summer season. Dr. Kebell's monograph fully supplies a want that must have been long felt, and contains a large amount of useful information on position, soil, climate, the general effect of sea air, and the peculiar advantages of Brighton as a residence for invalids; at the same time there is no attempt to detract from the merits of other favourite places of resort already well known on our health-giving seacoasts.

In speaking of Brighton, our author says:—"The mildness, and particularly the equableness, of the atmosphere, and its freedom from all malarious exhalations, together with the choice it offers in the difference of temperature between its sheltered and exposed situations, all combine in rendering Brighton a very desirable place of residence during the winter months, and suitable in the great majority of diseases for which sea air is found to be serviceable. To define the winter climate of Brighton in a few words I should use the terms mild, equable, dry, and bracing; though in this latter quality it varies considerably in its different situations. I should say that the more sheltered parts of Brighton cannot differ very materially in the general properties of their climate from some of the more elevated portions of Ventnor. The seaside places on the south-west coast, as Torquay and Penzance, owing to their more westerly position, have both a milder and more equable winter climate than Brighton, or any other place on the south-coast; but they are at the same time more relaxing, enervating, and humid—qualities of climate which certainly agree better with some constitutions, and are particularly well suited for a large class of pulmonary complaints. But the impression is certainly now rapidly gaining ground that the drier and more bracing climates of the south coast are, on the whole, more conducive to health, as well as more suitable to the great majority of invalids, including many chest affections, and even some forms of pulmonary consumption, for which not long since the south-west climates were invariably prescribed."

COUNT DELLA MINERVA.

His Excellency Count della Minerva, late Sardinian Minister at Rome, who recently received his passports from the Pope, began his political career in the Sardinian Foreign Office at Turin in 1841. He was sent as Attaché and Secretary, in 1844, to Rome, where he remained in that capacity until 1849, in which year he accompanied the Pope to Gaeta. At the commencement of the Crimean War he was appointed First Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; and in January, 1853, he was sent as Chargé d'Affaires to Rome. On the 1st of October, 1859, he received his passports from the Pope. Previous to his departure thousands of the Romans left their cards at his house. So intense, indeed, was the excitement throughout Rome on the occasion that General Guyon, the commander of the French troops in that city, thought it necessary to hold out threats of employing military force to put down any disturbance in the streets. Order, however, was happily preserved. During the present year the Count has rendered essential services to the cause of Italian liberty. Count della Minerva has, we learn, arrived at Turin, whither M. della Croce, Secretary of the Legation, had preceded him a few days; so that the whole of the Sardinian Legation have now left the Papal city. Our Portrait is from a photograph recently taken of the Count in Rome.

MONSTER ALOE.

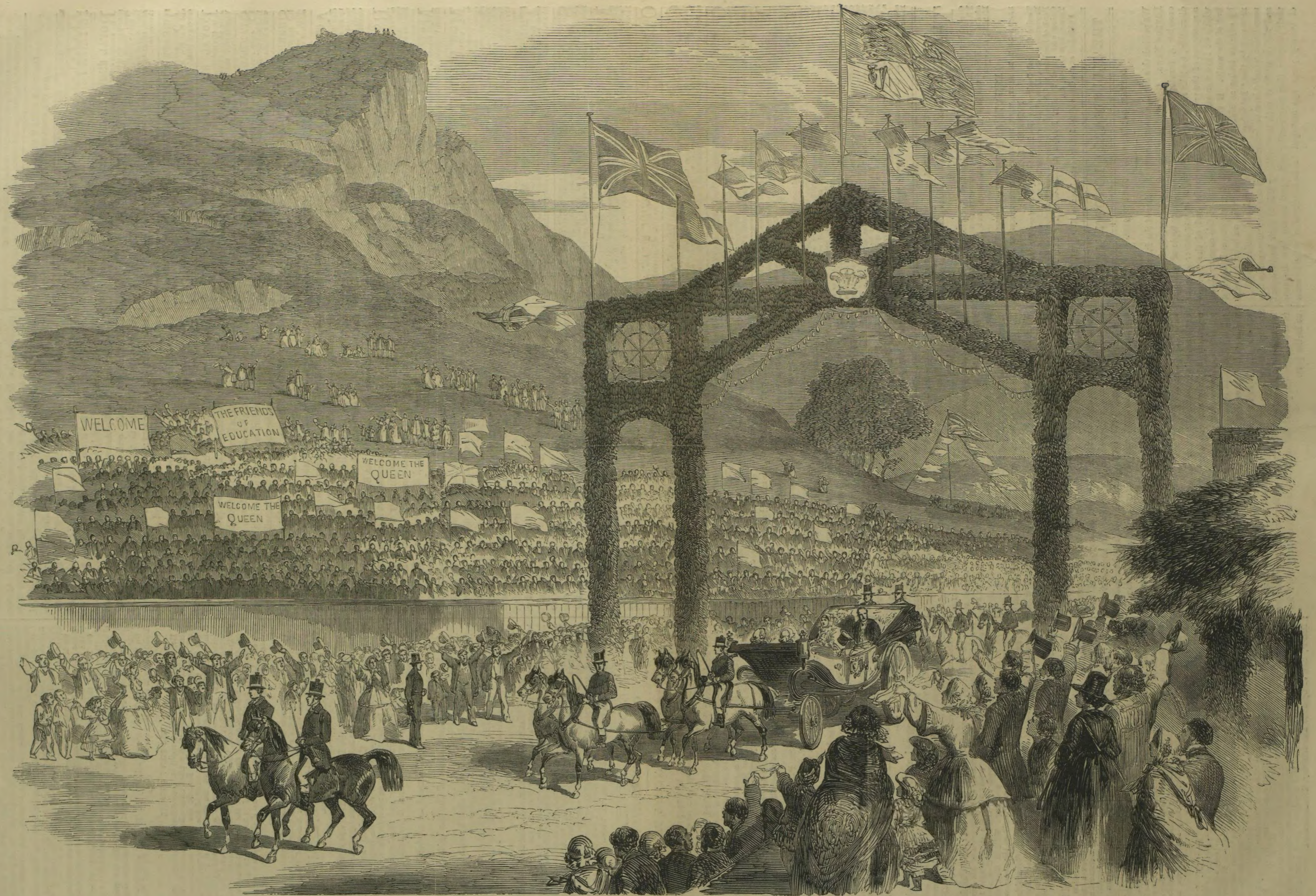
THE beautiful specimen of the Agave Americana, or American Aloe, of which we give an Engraving this week, is now blooming in the grounds of Monnaie de Bas, St. Andrew's, Guernsey. Its height is 27 feet; its ramifications are 43, the largest of which has exhibited more than three hundred flowers. The Amsterdam Aloe, alluded to lately as a great rarity, was only 17 feet high, with 23 ramifications, the chief showing 75 flowers. This plant blooms in England in about



MONSTER ALOE, NOW BLOOMING AT ST. ANDREW'S, GUERNSEY.

sixty years; in the Channel Islands in about forty years; and the West Indian climate brings it to perfection in twenty years. Its native soil is the whole of America within the tropics, whence it has been transferred to Europe. It flourishes in Italy, Sicily, and Spain, and in Portugal it forms hedgerows. Nor is it less useful than ornamental. Its sap makes a fermented liquor, its fibres form thread, its stems are used for thatch, an extract of its leaves represents soap, the leaves themselves are cut into food for cattle, and the centre of the stem is sliced into razor-strops.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by W. B. Bateman, Guernsey.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.—HER MAJESTY ENTERING BANGOR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—10th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 31.—All Hallows Eve.
 TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. [1st quarter, 4h. 19m., p.m.]
 WEDNESDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins. Moon's
 THURSDAY, 3.—Bombardment of Canton, 1856.
 FRIDAY, 4.—King William III. landed at Torbay, 1633.
 SATURDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 19	4 58	4 59	5 20	5 41	6 3	6 55
7 23	8 5	8 40	9 24	10 0	10 34	

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—5th Week of the greatly successful Opera of *DINORAH*, by Meyerbeer: Misses Pilling, Thirlwall, and Louisa Pyne; Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, St. Albans, and W. Harrison. Conductor, A. Milon. A *DIVERTISSEMENT*: Mlle. Leguine, Pasquale, Pierson, Clara Morgan, and M. Vaudrie. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commences at Eight. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 41s. 6d.; 1st 25s.; 2nd 15s.; 3rd 10s.; Dress Boxes, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, last Three Nights of the ROAD TO RUIN and PAUL PRY: Goldnach and Paul Pry, Mr. Charles Matthews. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the last new comedy of *THE CONTESTED ELECTION*, with, for three nights only, *USED UP*.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton. On Monday, and during the Week, *THEY'RE BOTH TO BLAME*. After which, *CUPID'S LADDER*. To be followed by *MAGIC TOYS*. To conclude with *VIRGINIUS*. Commence at Seven.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES every evening during the present week.—On Monday and Tuesday, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, an Opera. To conclude with a Drama.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday next, Oct. 31, and during the Week, a New Drama, in Three Acts, entitled *WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT*. After a new and original Farce, entitled *NOTHING TO NURSE*. To conclude with the animated Entertainment of the *CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS*.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. Wm. Cook.—Legitimate success of the New Historical Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., called *GABRIELI*, illustrating the principal events in the life of the Italian General, supported by Mr. R. Phillips. Bonis Belmonte, Raymond, Miss Kate Carson, &c. A full set of beautiful trained horses. Enthusiastic reception of the Great Da'Avanti Toup, Marconi: John Henry Cook, the Family Cook, &c., &c. Concluding each night with *THE MAN WITH THE CARPET BAG*.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—Mr. McCULLUM'S GRAND CIRQUE CLASSIQUE.—Two performances daily, Moralities at Two, Evening at Half-past Seven. The unrivalled Troupe of Artists at each representation. All new Scenes in the Arena. The Midway Performances especially recommended for Families and Ladies and Gentlemen living at a distance. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

MEYERBEER'S DINORAH and VERDI'S MACBETH.—Selections from these Operas nightly at the CANTERBURY HALL CONCERTS. Comic Vocalists—Messrs. George Hodson, W. T. Orlichfield, and E. W. Mackney.

MISS CHATTERTON'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, next, Nov. 3, to commence at Eight o'clock, on which occasion the following artists will perform:—Madame Louise Vining, Poole, Stabach, Lavelles, Saunders. Mlle. de Lemmon's Sherrington; Signor Marras, C. Braham, Irving, Seymour, Ransford; the Quartette Glee Union; Miss Freeth; Messrs. Kialmark, J. S. Stace, Vioti Collins, Master Drew Dean, and Miss Chatterton. Conductors—Signora Campana, Francesco Berger, and Frank Mori. Admission 1s.; balcony, 2s.; stalls, 1s. To be had of Miss Chatterton, No. 59, Great Portland-street; at the principal Music Warehouses; and at the Hall.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA and ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled *MERRY MEETINGS*, at ST. IVES, October 31; LYNN, November 1; WISBEACH, 3; DREHAM, 3; SWAFFHAM, 4.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—*CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS* will commence a series of rich and CONCERTS on MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, and during the week. New and original Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, Imimitable Dances, and extraordinary Illustrations of African Melody and Life.

MME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Portraits, Models of Characters of great interest at the present period:—His Holiness the Pope, Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia Garibaldi, the King of Naples, and Baron Fierro. Admission, 1s.; Extra Room, 6d. Doors open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 to 10.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The Second Exhibition on Wednesday the 9th, and Thursday the 10th, of November.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Last Display of the Great Fountains this Season, TUESDAY next, NOVEMBER 1. This display will include the Nine Basins of the Upper Series, the Water Temples, Cascades, and Waterfalls, the Dancing Fountain, and the numerous Jets of the Great Lower Basins. The display will take place at Three o'clock. Admission One Shilling, including all the attractions of the Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, November 5. Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, Last Display of the Great Fountains this Season. Wednesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Saturday Concert: Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Tickets (now 10s. 6d.) free. The Tropical Department now presents a delightful promenade.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that CHINA will be thrown open to the English, and such other nations as choose to enter into negotiations at the B.-x. office, according to the treaty of last July (provided always that they do not attempt to force any forbidden passage in their journey towards Canton), on SATURDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 5.

During the recess the Hall has been entirely redecorated and restored, and a very interesting Chinese Reading and Writing Room, and Museum, will be thrown open for the first time. A Ladies' Room, with every comfort and toilet appointment, will be at their disposal, and all the arrangements which have given so much satisfaction to the public for the last eight years, will still be carried out. The route this year will be via Marseilles, with the mails, the overland portion of last season being omitted. The additional views, by Mr. W. Beverley, will comprise a View of the Port of Marseilles; the Interior of a Canton Street at the Present Day; and a Representation of the Feast of Lanterns on the Canton River. The second part will be devoted to CHAMOUNI REVISITED, with the introduction of several old friends and scenes to be varied from time to time with the following new and old views by Mr. W. Beverley:—There's the Alps Again—Up to the Flegère—The Tête Noire—The Great St. Bernard—Paris in 1859—The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysees Illuminated for the Fêtes, last August. A new drop scene, representing the Old Mont Blanc Room, by Mr. Desvignes, and a View of the Hotel d'Angleterre, at Chamouni, by Mr. P. Phillips, are also added. The Box-office will open on Monday, October 31, where places may be secured without additional charge for booking:—Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, for Three Persons, 10s. 6d.

On MONDAY next will be Published, price ONE SHILLING,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
 FOR 1860.

Containing ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS of Remarkable Phenomena—PRINTED IN COLOURS; Festivals, Anniversaries, Times of High Water, and of the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon, and Planets for each Month; Groups of

INSECTS and BUTTERFLIES,

DRAWN BY T. D. SCOTT, WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS BY J. S. MARTIN
 PRINTED IN COLOURS;

Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Calendar; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; also, Lists of Government Offices and Officers, Directors of the Bank of England, and Acts of Parliament passed during last Session; the Queen and Royal Family, Foreign Ambassadors, Law and University Terms, Law Courts, &c.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 193, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

We publish this day the THOUSANDTH Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Our readers will not deem it inappropriate to the occasion if, turning for once from the ordinary topic of political discussion, we take advantage of this point in our career to make a retrospect of the progress we have made, and of the position which we have won among the journals, not of this country alone, but of the world. If the men of this day, accustomed to travel by express trains at thirty-five or forty miles an hour, to send messages by the "lightning" over the land and under the sea, sometimes wonder how their forefathers can have managed to live and thrive without such now ordinary aids to their business and their pleasure, they may wonder with equal reason how the men of twenty years ago managed to be informed of public events

without the aid of an ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. To recognise the full value of a journal such as ours—the first of its class, and the parent of a numerous progeny in every part of the civilised world—we have but to imagine what a treasure it would be to our Hallams and Macaulays if a similar journal had been published in England—let us say in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A collection of its volumes would be a perfect Golconda of treasure to the historian, the novelist, the essayist, and the statesman; and its illustrations would throw a flood of light upon the manners and customs, and all that inner life of the times, with which we are now but imperfectly acquainted, and which Fiction itself, even if the fictionist be as potent a wizard as Walter Scott, can but feebly recall to the preoccupied mind of our generation. What pictures we should have of the quaint old London, and the equally quaint old Paris, of the sixteenth century; of the fashions of that day, often far more graceful and less grotesque than our own; of the sports and pastimes of the rural districts; of the mode of travelling and of living among all classes of the people; and, better than all, what authentic portraits we should have of the great men of an age that was prolific in greatness! We should have Shakspeare "in his habit as he lived," or, perhaps, should see him in the character of Adam the gardener in his own immortal play, or as a prosperous gentleman walking in the streets of Stratford-upon-Avon in the calm evening of his too short life. We should have Bacon, Burleigh, Hatton, Raleigh, Drake, Leicester, and bevy of fair dames, gallant knights, and wise statesmen, at the Court or in the Council Chamber. Among others, there would be no lack of illustrations of the stir and bustle that shook the realm when haughty Spain threatened invasion, when the dauntless Elizabeth made her admirable little speech at Tilbury Fort, and when the invincible Armada was scattered by the winds and waves, without giving Englishmen the opportunity of proving their well-known pluck against the bosoms of their foes. At a later period—that, for instance, of the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration—what a series of pictures would thirty or forty volumes of an ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of that time present to the curiosity of us who live in the nineteenth century! We need not run over the list. The subjects will present themselves to the mind of every one who knows anything of his country's history; and we only indulge in the supposition of the existence of such a journal to show more forcibly the service we are rendering to the future as well as to the present age. In this respect foreign nations look upon our pages from week to week as they appear with something of the interest with which posterity will regard them. The Chinaman and the Japanese, though unable to read what we write, learn something of the "barbarians," whom they are ceasing to despise, by contemplation of the pictures that all the world can understand, and which they cut out to adorn the cabins of their junks or the walls of their dwellings on shore. In this respect we do not hesitate to say that this Journal is helping to educate the great Eastern nations, and teaching them, more aptly and readily than any other agency whatever, the largeness of the world, and the extent of the civilisation, that lie beyond their boundaries.

To our colonies this Journal has an interest which can be claimed by no other. The Australian or the Canadian settled in remote districts, or on the confines of the wilderness, and who has perhaps lost all hope of ever again beholding the land where he was born and where his fathers are buried, looks forward with more pleasure to the arrival of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS than to that of any other, whether daily or weekly, paper. By means of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which portrays the scenes, the incidents, and the men of the old country, and unfolds before his eyes in a living pageant all the life and activity of Europe, he obtains a clearer insight and understanding of the land which he has left, and loves it more than he could have believed possible when he was yet its inhabitant.

The success of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been as steadily progressive as it has been great and unprecedented; and has led, as a natural consequence, to imitation and rivalry. The United States possess three if not four illustrated journals, some of which have not only imitated our general design, but borrow weekly our best illustrations without the least acknowledgment of the source whence they derive them. Of this we make no complaint, but simply state the fact. Paris possesses the *Illustration* and *Le Monde Illustré*. Spain, Russia, and Germany have each their illustrated weekly newspaper, which do us the honour of copying our illustrations, sometimes with, and quite as often without, acknowledgment, upon the same principle that the local journals throughout Great Britain look to the *Times* as the great source of news, both foreign and domestic, and appropriate its columns without ceremony to the filling of their own. Of our rivals at home we need not speak. Some of them are dead, and some are living; but neither the living nor the dead have in the slightest degree interfered either with our plans or our prosperity. There is room in the wide ocean of public favour both for them and for us; and it would be as unreasonable in us to find fault with their existence, as it would be in the *Great Eastern* to object to that of the little steamers which ply from Hungerford to Blackwall.

And while we have said thus much of the Illustrations, which form the distinctive feature of, and give the name to, this Journal, we may be permitted to claim, on behalf of its political and literary departments, a large share in producing the success which has uniformly attended it. Its conductors know that their politics are honest and consistent, and they have invariably striven to express themselves temperately and without offence to those who may conscientiously differ from them. They have endeavoured to uphold every good cause and good measure at home and abroad; to be always on the side of true liberty and real progress; and have never admitted into their columns, even on that plea of necessary publicity sometimes urged by the daily journals, any statement or expression, or even an advertisement, which might call a blush into the cheek. With this we conclude a retrospect which might have been much more complete did the occasion warrant it. When we reach our Two THOUSANDTH NUMBER we may perhaps return to it. In the meantime we shall strive to improve in all things, and make still greater exertions to deserve in the future the public favour that has so abundantly rewarded us in the past.

THE COURT.

The following visitors have enjoyed the hospitality of the Queen and the Prince Consort during the past week:—His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, his Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame van Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Sydney, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. and Lady Caroline Courtenay, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Colonel Parker (1st Life Guards), and Colonel Lambert (Grenadier Guards).

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Arthur, walked in the grounds of the castle. The Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa rode in the riding-house.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park. In the afternoon the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Horticultural Society held at the castle.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the castle. His Royal Highness afterwards went to Oxford and visited the Prince of Wales.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, rode in the Riding House.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Present—The Prince Consort, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and Viscount Midway. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 27th instant, until Thursday, the 15th of December. Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Sydney, and Sir G. C. Lewis, had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Christie, Minister for Rio de Janeiro, had audience, and was presented to her Majesty by Lord John Russell. Lord Camoys and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish were Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia are expected to arrive in this country the week after next, in order to be present at the grand banquet to be given at Windsor Castle in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales on the 9th proximo. The Prince of Wales honoured the Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., with his company at luncheon at Nuneham Park on Saturday last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was expected to arrive at Frogmore Lodge from the Isle of Wight yesterday (Friday).

His Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the members of his suite, has taken his departure from the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Southampton, en route for Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff arrived at the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday, from Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are expected in town in a few days, from Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy have left the St. George's Hotel for Brighton.

The marriage of the Earl of Dalkeith with Lady Louisa Hamilton is fixed to take place on the 10th proximo.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at Ossington Hall, Notts, from Langwell, the Duke of Portland's shooting-box in Caithness-shire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.—A communication having been made to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department upon the subject of Government commemorating his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's birthday by a general holiday, the following is the answer received to the application, viz.:—"Whitehall, Oct. 22.—Sir, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in which you inquire whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to recommend the commemoration of the day on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will complete his eighteenth year; and I am to inform you that Sir George Lewis is not aware of the existence of any such intention.—I am, &c., H. WADDINGTON."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The corner-stone of St. James's Church, Barkham, was laid on Tuesday week by Mrs. Olive.

St. Peter's Church, Maidstone, was reopened on Friday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after having been closed some time for repairs and improvements.

On Friday week the Bishop of Hereford, attended by the neighbouring clergy, reopened the parish church of Kenfechurch, near Hereford. The church has been restored on the old foundations.

The Rev. R. Brodie has been presented with a silver tea and coffee service by his parishioners of Mangotsfield, on his retiring from the incumbency, after thirty-seven years' service.

The Bishop of Gibraltar, with his two children and servants, has arrived at Gibraltar, from Marseilles, in the Dutch steamship *William II*.

The foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church, Maidstone, was laid on Wednesday week, by Mr. W. Balston, on a site opposite to the newly-erected schools which had been specially reserved for the purpose by the Conservative Land Society.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Durham laid the foundation-stone of a church at Newcastle, to be erected in memory of the late Rev. Richard Clayton, Master of the Mary Magdalene Hospital in that town.

At the entrance examination at the Queen's College, Galway, which has just concluded, thirty-one new students were admitted, being considerably in advance of the corresponding entering last year. Eighteen are Roman Catholics, while the number of Roman Catholics entering at this time last year was ten.

A mission has been opened, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, in St. Matthias', Bethnal-green. Some time since the London Church Building Society bought a piece of ground in the district, and upon this the Incumbent, the Rev. J. Colbourne, is erecting a temporary iron church, to contain 400 open seats, at a cost of £230; and a clergyman is provided for in the district by the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The *Bombay Commercial Gazette* states that the Chaplain of Simla has brought himself into trouble, in consequence of his having on Thanksgiving-day condemned the conduct of the Government for the management of its affairs for the past two years. The Commander-in-Chief, an *ex officio* member of Council, and Lord William Hay, the civil representative of the Governor-General, were present on the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Hills, the first Bishop of British Columbia, will, it is expected, leave England for the colony about the 17th of November. The Bishop will take the Panama route. Five clergymen have already been sent out to the colony, and the Bishop is desirous of taking out with him five others.

The Bishop of Oxford preached in Gloucester Cathedral in the latter part of last week in favour of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The sermon is stated to have been a most impressive one, and, from an incident which occurred, this statement appears to be most fully borne out. One gentleman, moved with the earnest appeal of the right rev. Prelate, left a gold watch and seals as a donation to the society for which the Bishop was pleading.

The inhabitants of Diddington have presented testimonials of their esteem to their much-valued Curate, the Rev. J. H. Burgess, late of Cuddesdon College, the principal one being a beautifully-chased silver salver, eighteen inches in diameter, and weighing upwards of five pounds, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. John Hugh Burgess, on leaving the Curacy of Diddington, Oxon, by 239 inhabitants, in grateful remembrance of his faithful teaching and services, as their parish priest. October, 1859."

PREFERMENTS and APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. M. I. Boys, formerly Curate of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, to be Archdeacon of Bombay. Rev. F. Garden, Curate of St. Stephen's, Westminster, to be Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Rectory: The Rev. J. C. Franks to St. Margaret's, Canterbury. Vicarages: The Rev. A. Williams to Conley, Gloucester; Rev. T. Williams to Lloves, Radnorshire; Rev. G. Williams to Brecon. Incumbency: The Rev. A. S. Falls to St. Anne's, Adelaide, Canada West. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. W. G. Clarke to Charlton-Abbotts, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. C. Morpew to Riston-cum-Roxton, Norfolk; Rev. H. Sandwith to St. John's, Norley, Cheshire; Rev. H. G. Vernon to St. Stephen's, Liverpool. Curacies: The Rev. E. Bartrum to Octagon Chapel, Bath; Rev. D. S. Chater to Malpas, Lower Mediety, Cheshire; Rev. W. S. Jackson to Taporley, Cheshire; Rev. H. J. Kemp to Milford, near Lyaington, Hants; Rev. J. Lyons to Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MAURITANIAN dominion in Spain terminated, as our ubiquitous young friend, Every Schoolboy, well knows, in 1492; but it was upwards of a hundred years later that Philip III. expelled such Moors as had lingered in the Peninsula. 1859 is, it seems, to witness Spain carrying her arms into Morocco. How the two nations have employed the interval is not England's business; but there is another interval which is very much England's business, and that is the interval between Gibraltar and the African coast. If the Spaniards chastise the Moors, as seems probable, the expeditionary force which Spain is sending out being a huge one, and the unbelievers be taught that piracy is behind the spirit of the age, well and good. But if the Spanish, of their own minds, or prompted by any friendly nation in the neighbourhood, should follow up her success by proposing a Gibraltar of her own, or anything like one, on the African side of certain straits, England will have a good deal to say, and, possibly, a little to do. Perhaps some very farsighted people in the three countries interested (we omit Morocco, which has only to be castigated) are projecting their minds into the future, and wondering whether united fleets under the flags of SS. James and Denis are likely ever to come again into contact with a fleet under the flag of St. George, as they did about fifty-four years ago, off Gibraltar. Let us hope that no such thing is in the future, especially as we have not yet had time to finish the column in honour of the victor of Trafalgar.

Italy as *per* last, to use a mercantile phrase, except that the Emperor has received deputies from the liberated districts, and has, in a sort of half-reproachful tone, assured them that he will keep his promises, but hinting that they might do better for themselves than they seem to be doing. As for the Pope, there was a picture some time ago in *Punch* in which a strong-nosed, long-whiskered, commercial gentleman was demanding of a disgruntled waiter, "Now, what is the smallest sum I can give you without being considered mean?" and his Holiness is probably calculating, and ready to demand of the Legations, what is the smallest measure of reform which he can give them without being considered faithless. Meantime Garibaldi is every day receiving new volunteers and new muskets, and if a twentieth part of the people here who affect enthusiasm about the liberty of Italy would favour him with sovereigns instead of sentiments his military chest would soon be full. But then Garibaldi does not say that "a list of subscribers' names will be duly announced," and who would pay unless he could see himself in print?

Happily, the American difficulty seems to have resolved itself into a case for negotiation, and, with General Scott to take it in hand, there is no reason to doubt that it will be arranged pacifically, whether satisfactorily or not. It would have been a disgrace had such a man as Harney, of whom it is on record in America that he has flogged a negro woman to death, been permitted to embroil our relations. Credit is due, and is cheerfully accorded by the American press, to the British commander for his forbearance, which has contrasted well with the conduct of the Kentucky woman-flogger—out-door of Haynau.

Parliament has been formally prorogued again until the middle of December, so that if anybody had permitted himself to be bewildered by the assurances of Messrs. Bright and Cobden into the idea that the nation demanded an early Session in order to consider the Palmerston Reform Bill, that person may now make his arrangements for spending his Christmas holidays undisturbed by political discussion. Should no unforeseen event (the euphuism for a rupture of foreign relations) compel the Minister to summon the Legislature, there is no reason to suppose that the ordinary time of assembling will be anticipated. Dr. Cumming, of course, has his own views of the "unhappy dispatch" which may be necessary, but the doctor's bookseller stands almost alone in justifiable belief of the value of his friend's prophecies. When the Houses meet there will be several vacancies to fill in the Commons, and it is not impossible that certain places may be declared vacant *en permanence*. It is scarcely to be borne that electors whose guilt has been admitted by themselves should have any share in the proposed alterations in our representative system, at least unless Newgate be invited to aid in codifying our criminal law.

Edinburgh University wants a Head, and so, it may be thought, does any member of that establishment who balances between the two men whose names are before the world as candidates. One is: Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch; the other is Henry, first Baron Brougham. And, as one would not willingly write for the headless, it may suffice to record that rivalry, under such circumstances, is a tolerated idea. Both the men are Scots, both were born in Edinburgh, so that the reason which is very properly potent north of Tweed has no action in the matter;

But there,
We doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

Still the strike continues, and still 10,000 men eat the bread of idleness and enforced charity, while, unhappily, too many of their wives and children eat little bread of any kind. It is melancholy to record, but it is in the returns of the Registrar-General, that the result to which week after week we have been pointing as certain unless the strike ended has arrived, and that women and little children are dying for want of proper food; and this while husbands with hands in their pockets and pipes in their mouths, congregate in clusters round unfinished buildings, and shout and jeer at the few brave men who refuse to be the slaves of Mr. Potter and his crew and will be masters of their own hands and skill. Potter and his associates are now defiant, and threaten, if Government should interfere, to "turn Lord Palmerston out of office;" and such insane insolence is actually listened to and applauded by men whose wives and children want the means of supporting nature. Meantime, there is hardly a day but the police magistrates have to deal with some unflinching enforcer of the strike, whose tyranny has gone beyond "moral suasion" and taken the form of brutality, and the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent the willing labourer from being dragged from his work. All this is very sad. England would have preferred that her labouring masses had been better and wiser men.

Jew boys ought to be secretly baptised by illiterate Roman Catholic maid-servants, and then, as Roman Catholics, ought to be torn forcibly from their families, and brought up in the faith of Rome. That is an accepted doctrine of the nineteenth century. It is true that in England a protest has been made against the proposition by representatives of every class and creed except that of Rome aforesaid; but the Papal world joyfully hails the declaration that such is the Church's rule, and, even in England, one of the most moderate and gentlemanly of the Roman Catholic party implies assent to the doctrine in a letter in which he strives to set up a ridiculous *tu quoque*. It is for a Prince who dares to assert such a doctrine that the aid of the faithful is asked against men who have revolted from his tyranny! But the Jews, specially aggrieved, are but half-hearted in their own cause, or every Hebrew bureau would be hermetically sealed against every Roman Catholic Sovereign until the little Mortara should be in his mother's arms. The money power of Europe might for once be used in the interest of humanity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince Consort presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Council of the Horticultural Society. There were present Lord Ducie, Mr. J. J. Blandy, Mr. Wentworth Dillkie, Colonel Challoner, Dr. Lunley, Mr. Wilson Saunders, Mr. Godson, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Vetch, and Mr. Edmonds.

From an early hour on Wednesday morning a gale of wind raged over the metropolis and suburbs, continuing nearly the whole day, and causing the loss of two lives and severe injury to several persons.

A fire raged on Wednesday morning at Bermondsey, inflicting a loss of several thousand pounds. It commenced in what is called White's Ground, and lit up the spires and streets for miles. A number of timber buildings, workshops, warehouses, and tenements were either destroyed or greatly injured.

The British Museum has received a magnificent addition to its numismatic treasures by the gift from the Count de Salis of fourteen cabinets, containing 7000 coins, brought together by him at an expense of about £5000. The munificent donor has, at the same time, offered his services gratuitously to the Museum to assist in arranging the collection.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—At the Westminster County Court, last Saturday, a young lady recovered £4 damages from a gentleman for injury caused by him to her wearing apparel. The defendant having lit his cigar threw the burning paper on the ground, and it set fire to the complainant's dress, materially damaging a black silk vilette, a new muslin dress, and an embroidered crinoline which she had on. The Judge, in deciding the case, said he hoped this would be a caution to smokers to be more guarded in the use of lights when in the presence of crinolines.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 872 boys and 918 girls (in all 1790 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1533. The London returns for the week that ended last Saturday exhibit a low rate of mortality as compared with the average rate obtained from the returns of corresponding weeks in previous years. The deaths in last week were 940; a number which is nearly the same as that of the previous week, but which is less (if allowance is made for increase of population) by about 200 than the average number of deaths that occurred in the third week of October in the ten years 1849-58.

METROPOLITAN TURNPIKES.—The toll-gates, toll-houses, and side-bars on the New North road, in Shoreditch and Islington, will be removed on Tuesday next, the 1st of November, and the roads formerly turnpike will become part and parcel of the respective parishes wherein situated. The gates will be removed because the Act of Parliament establishing them expires on the 31st of October, 1859, and it is a significant fact, illustrative, it is asserted, of the knowledge of parish authorities, that they have "no case" in Parliament to continue turnpikes—that no attempt was even made by either Shoreditch or Islington to continue this Act, or to provide a "substitute" in lieu of the tolls.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Wednesday, Charles Annois, a Portuguese seaman, was sentenced to death. He was a passenger on board the *Margaret*, of Hartlepool, which left Lisbon on the 11th of August, and had a quarrel with some of the seamen about work which he had engaged to perform. In the middle of the night he armed himself with a five-barrelled revolver and a knife, and he cut the throat of Captain Barker, and he seems to have made himself ready to murder others of the crew. The only defence put up was that the prisoner was insane; but Mr. Justice Willes said no evidence had proved that such was the case. A verdict of "Guilty" followed, and the learned Judge pronounced sentence of death.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday Parliament, which stood adjourned to that day, was further prorogued by Commission until Thursday, the 15th of December next, then and there to be held, but not for the "dispatch of business." The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Elgin, and Viscount Liverpool. The House of Commons was represented by Sir D. Le Marchant, the Clerk of the House, who appeared at the bar of the House of Lords to hear the commission for proroguing the Parliament read by the Lords Commissioners. Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, officiated on the occasion in person. It is generally understood that Parliament will meet for the "dispatch of business" at the latter end of the month of January next.

THE STRIKE.—This contest continues, accompanied with indications that it is beginning to tell seriously against such of the men as persist in their refusal to resume work. At a meeting held on Monday night in St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Potter admitted that the dividend paid that day at the Favers' Arms was smaller than usual.—The *Builder* states that a well-known firm, the Messrs. Lucas, have recently drawn out and submitted to their own men a statement of what the labour in some of their works has cost them. They have shown, for example, by the name of each bricklayer and labourer, the time they were occupied, and the wages paid, that the labour to the brickwork at Woolwich has cost them £5 13s. a rod. Not long ago such work was done for £2 a rod, and under present circumstances the utmost cost should be £2 10s. No architect, in checking a builder's account, would allow him more.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The annual election for inmates into this institution took place on Wednesday last at the Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, and brought together a numerous body of its friends and patrons. Mr. B. Foster, the chairman of the asylum, presided on the occasion. There were fifty-two candidates for nineteen vacancies, thirteen of which were caused by death during the past year, and six arising from the erection of that number of new houses which complete that portion of the asylum entitled "The Albert Wing." The election was carried on with great spirit throughout the day; and it may be noted that the proxies of her Majesty and the Prince Consort were polled for Daves and wife, who stood 32 on the polling-paper. The election resulted in the election of nineteen of the candidates whose claims upon the institution were declared to be most deserving. The successful candidates can enter the asylum at once. Thanks were given to the chairman and committee, and the proceedings terminated.

LADY THIEVES.—Three sisters, Julia, Ann, and Kate Nash were indicted at the Middlesex Sessions last Saturday for stealing a cup and saucer, value £4, the property of Abraham Joseph; a reticule, value £3, the property of Edward Charles Spurin; and six scarves, value £2, the property of William Russell. Julia pleaded guilty. The prisoners, who bore a remarkable likeness to each other, went to the establishment of Mr. Joseph, an importer of works of art, New Bond-street, on the 27th of September, and, after inspecting the gallery with the air of lady connoisseurs, left without making any purchase, but having given a good deal of trouble by asking a thousand and one questions. When they had left the premises a valuable cup and saucer of Eastern manufacture were missed from a table close to which the prisoners had stood, and Mr. Joseph went after them. He followed them to Woodstock-street and Oxford-street, and back to Bond-street, when he got a constable. Julia then left the other two, and, seeing Mr. Joseph, said to him, tremulously, "Oh, what did you say the price of that was?" and the next moment Ann threw the cup and saucer away into a dust, and they were smashed. They were then all taken into custody. The jury found them guilty. A former conviction was then proved against all three for a similar offence, for which they were each sentenced by this Court to twelve months' hard labour. It was then stated that there were two other cases, and the prisoners seemed to have been doing a considerable trade in this way; in fact, there could be no doubt that they were most accomplished lady shoplifters. When they were taken, the property relating to the other cases was found upon them. Julia slipped a box with a child's alphabet in it on to the pavement from under her dress, and a new leather box she had in her hand; these were stolen on the same day, with four other articles, from Mr. Spurin's, 37, New Bond-street, by the three together. On the 24th of September the three favoured Mr. Russell, of Burlington-arcade, with a visit, and after purchasing a pair of stockings they walked off with two parcels of silk scarves, some of which were found at a house where they had been lodging. When the policeman took them they tore up duplicates, and, the fragments being compared, they were found to relate to other articles which, no doubt, these light-fingered and fashionably-dressed "ladies" had pilfered from other tradesmen's shops. Mr. Sleight, counsel for the prisoners, said this was not only an unaccountable but most extraordinary case. The prisoners were the daughters of a most highly-respectable person, now dead, who had given them the education of ladies, and they were really not only educated but accomplished women. They were under no pressure from want; they had no urgent necessities to contend with. Since they had been out of prison one had been in a situation as a governess, another had been aiding a fourth sister in a school, and the other had been dressmaking. But it seemed that they had the penchant for stealing which had been termed kleptomania. He could not possibly understand the inducement by which they had been led into such courses. The prisoner Julia said it was she alone who took the cup and saucer; her sisters knew nothing of it. The others said that was true. A fourth sister, living at Brompton, who seemed deeply affected, was called, and bore out what Mr. Sleight had said. She could not account, she said, for her sisters' propensity for stealing. Julia, it had long been suspected in the family, was not exactly right in her head. The learned Assistant Judge said the Court could make no distinction between this case and any other; if it did, it would rather be to the disadvantage of the prisoners. They, by their apparent superior condition of life, had thrown tradesmen off their guard, and had committed theft in a way that showed they were not new to such practices; besides, they had each had the serious warning of twelve months' hard labour. As that had not deterred them a severer punishment must be tried. In the opinion of himself and the Bench the suggestion of a mania for stealing was, at least so far as this case was concerned, not to be regarded in the slightest degree. Here were three persons, sisters, going about and plundering shopkeepers in all directions. The respectability of the prisoners did not at all affect the opinion of the Court any more than if they had been of the lowest class of offenders with whom the Court had to deal. The duty of the Court was to protect the public and punish crime, and the sentence upon each of the prisoners was three years' penal servitude.

WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER," AND LOSS OF ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.

The splendid vessel the *Royal Charter* was totally lost on Tuesday night, in Muffa Red Wharf Bay, near Bangor. Of upwards of 400 persons on board only ten are said to have been saved. The *Royal Charter*, it was supposed, had about half a million of gold on board. The precise time when the disaster took place is not known, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and so destructive was the storm along the coast that the Chester and Birkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places; between Conway and Holyhead an embankment had been washed away; and near Rhyl about a dozen yards of the line had been completely washed away, and 100 yards damaged, the passengers having to walk in the first case two miles, and in the last half a mile, to get to the train on either side of the disruption. At Penmaenmawr twenty dead bodies had been washed ashore.

The bay in which the catastrophe has occurred is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island, in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the north-west of Beaumaris. It has a shallow sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the bay; the country around is wild and few houses are about.

From Mr. Gardner, who left the vessel at Queenstown, we learn that the *Royal Charter* left Melbourne on the 20th of August with more than 450 passengers on board and 79,000 ounces of gold.

A communication from Meera, Oct. 26, says:—"The *Royal Charter* was wrecked last night in a terrific gale from the N.E. All hands lost except, according to my judgment, 25. All the officers lost excepting the carpenter and boatswain's mate."

A later account states that the *Royal Charter* broke up at five o'clock on Wednesday morning. She had 79,000 ounces of gold and some specie on board. The Coastguard are on the spot in great force.

The following are among the passengers who were saved:—Mr. John Ferris, James McCapper, Thomas Grundy, Henry Carew, Taylor Bradbury, Samuel Grenfell, Samuel Edward Gapper, John Judge, Jos. Russell, and James Dean—ten in all.

Names of seamen saved:—W. B. Braper, P. Deovine, J. White, G. Pritchard, T. Cunningham, W. Barton, J. O'Brien, J. Rogers, H. Evans, T. Griffiths, W. M. Carthy, E. Wilson, G. McGibbon, D. Strongman, T. Tims, T. Cormick (stevedore), G. Swager (boatswain's mate), W. Hughes (apprentice), O. Williams (quartermaster), and the ship's carpenter—in all twenty.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The severity of the gales experienced at the beginning of the week is attested by the fact that intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Wednesday from the outposts of the stranding or total loss of upwards of seventy vessels, attended in many cases with loss of life. The full force of the gales appears to have been principally felt in the north, the accounts from Hartlepool reporting no less than forty-five ships ashore, five of which are described as "total wrecks." What loss of life has occurred in connection with these numerous disasters is not mentioned, but it is feared that it is considerable. One of the vessels is the screw-steamer *Admiral Cator*, which struck the pier in entering West Hartlepool and sunk. The most terrible disaster of all is the loss of the *Royal Charter*, which was wrecked near Bangor on Wednesday. We give elsewhere such details of the painful event as had reached us at the time of our going to press. A part of Holyhead breakwater was washed away, and a vessel came into collision with the *Great Eastern*. No damage, however, was done.

We were in error in ascribing, a week or two since, to the London Corporation the credit of "putting forth a return of the honorary freedoms granted by Gog and Magog." The list of grants was published in the *City Press*, for which journal it was expressly written.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—An ascent of Mont Blanc was effected on the 4th inst. by Mr. Henry Slade, Surgeon Royal Navy, accompanied by four guides and an assistant guide. The ascent has only been once before made so late as the month of October.

THE LAST OF THE ROYAL STUARTS.—Cardinal York, younger brother of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," received a pension of £4000 a year from George III. He died in June, 1807, at the age of eighty-two. From the time he entered into holy orders his Eminence took no part in politics, and seems to have laid aside all worldly views. The only exception to this line of conduct was his having medals struck at his brother's death, in 1788, bearing on the face a representation of his head, with this inscription:—"Henricus Nonus Magnæ Britannie Rex, non voluntate hominum, sed Dei gratia."—*Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," Third Edition.*

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "BEATRICE."—On the 3rd of September last the barque *Beatrice*, of Sunderland, commanded by Captain Turnbull, the owner, sailed, timber-laden, from Quebec, bound for Sunderland. A short time after departure the vessel, when upwards of 800 miles from land, encountered a heavy gale from the N.E.; the vessel sprung a leak, and the whole of the crew pumped for three days without effect; and, when in 40° 15' west longitude and 51° 25' north latitude, the vessel became water-logged. The seamen, after considerable difficulty, obtained some beef and biscuit, &c., and placed the food in the main-top. On the 24th of September the vessel during a storm capsize, and a boy, named William Smith, was washed overboard, and drowned. The rest of the crew, consisting of nine persons, clung to the wreck, but about an hour afterwards the mainmast gave way, and the ship again righted. The food, however, was lost, the decks torn up, and the stern of the vessel shattered to pieces. The crew were lashed to the rigging for two days and two nights, without food, and suffered severely. On the morning of the 27th of September a French fishing-vessel bore down towards the *Beatrice*, and kindly took the whole of the shipwrecked mariners on board. On Saturday last the poor fellows safely arrived at Sunderland.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.—Mr. Hoadley, the president of the Panama Railroad Company, having been requested by Mr. Cobden, as Chairman of the House of Commons' Contract Packet Committee, to furnish him with some information on the subject of the Isthmus of Panama and its railway, as bearing upon its fitness for one of the Australian mail routes now under the consideration of the British Government, that gentleman has written a letter to Mr. Cobden, which has been published in the *Panama papers*, and which contains the following details:—The Panama Railway is 47½ miles long, and is now a most substantial line. Its heaviest grade 60 feet to the mile, and that for a short distance only. All kinds of goods and merchandise are transported over the line, such as coal, timber, guano, munitions of war, ores, heavy machinery, whale oil, coffee, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark. Passenger-trains run over it in three and goods-trains in five hours. At Colon, the Atlantic terminus of the railway, there are commodious wharves, where the largest ships can be moored, and the harbour is one of the safest on the Atlantic coast. At Panama, on the Pacific terminus, freight is landed from barges, towed by steam tugs. The railroad company have only had to pay £1000 for goods damaged or lost; and only one serious accident has yet happened on the line. Yellow fever has never spread among the residents on the railway, nor among the shipping at the termini, and has never appeared at Colon as an epidemic. During the first four years of the opening of the railway 121,820 passengers, gold worth upwards of thirty-four millions, and silver worth nearly six millions, sterling, were conveyed across it. All the silver was on British account, and nearly all the gold ultimately found its way to the Bank of England via the United States. The productions of Central and South-western America for the United States and Europe, and the manufactures of the latter countries for the former places, can be placed more economically in the markets by the Isthmus railroad than by Cape Horn. If adequate facilities existed on the Central American coast for transport of produce, nearly the whole of this year's crops there would have found their way to Europe and the United States by the Isthmus. Almost all the indigo and cochineal are now sent over the Panama Railway, and reach England in less than thirty days, while, if sent round the Horn, they would take four months. Nineteen-tenths of the trade of Central and South-western America is in the hands of British merchants, and the traffic on the Isthmus railroad has much increased lately from the transportation of goods on their account. Lines of steamers or sailing-ships now trade regularly between New York, New Orleans, Southampton, London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, and Bremen and Colon, and between the Californian, Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian, and Central American ports and Panama. The Panama Railroad has reduced the passage between London and Vancouver's Island from six months to forty days. The average time between New York and San Francisco via the railway is twenty-three days, while by clipper-ships round the Horn it is one hundred and thirty-eight days. Five thousand United States' troops have crossed the railway since it has been opened. Eight hundred troops, with material and appointments complete, were at one time landed at San Francisco in good health from New York in thirty days. Transfers of United States' sailors and marines, with ships' provisions and munitions of war, are constantly made across the Isthmus railroad. The British Admiralty might purchase supplies of beef, pork, rice, beans, flour, and bread, in New York, and send them to its Pacific squadron by the Panama Railway at an immense saving. Detachments of English engineers and sappers and miners have passed over the railway for British Columbia. Although the Australian trade is chiefly in English hands, yet United States' ships, with about a million tons of freight, sailed from New York, Boston, and Richmond for Australia in 1858. England is also greatly interested in the Californian trade. All this shows the importance of the Panama route to Australia and the Pacific. The average price of coals at Panama is £4 a ton, but the recent discovery of coal in Vancouver's Island will have a tendency to create a material reduction.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.—DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM BANGOR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424



HEASANT-SHOOTING, RIGHT AND LEFT.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"PHEASANT-SHOOTING—THE DOUBLE SHOT."

BY HARRISON WEIR.

CHANTREY'S single shot, which brought down a brace of woodcocks for his chisel, and furnished food for a whole volume of epigrams by statesmen, judges, and divines, was, after all, hardly so exciting as the double shot before us. In fact, if there is a moment in a sportsman's life when the pride of success, or rather the consciousness of having done a good thing thrills through him, it is when two cock pheasants fall with luscious emphasis to his right and left, among the sere October leaves. The cocks, on the average, weigh about three pounds; but they have been known in February to rise to four and a half, and, in one instance, to very nearly six. A good many of the ring-necked pheasants have been introduced into England lately, and they are not only supposed to be more hardy, but to afford better sport, from their more rapid flight as they rise from the ground. It has long been a flourishing fallacy that pheasants and foxes cannot exist together, and many and bitter have been the heartburnings which have arisen in consequence between foxhunters and *soi-disant* fox-preservers. Keepers encourage the notion because it so often serves to cover their own sly doings; but they know pretty well that when foxes can get rabbits they are quite content to let

the pheasants roost snug
In Sir Harry's new plantations.

It was only last season that we saw pheasants by hundreds among woods which hold their six or seven litters regularly; and, still more recently, five brace were viewed away from a small cover in which our hero and his two spaniels would have had much more work than they could do, even with a gamekeeper to lead.

As a race, pheasants are rather unfortunate, seeing that they are the only birds at which lady-sportsmen make a dead set. Two or three ladies of rank have distinguished themselves as first-rate shots; and it is not so very long since we heard this rejoinder from a gamekeeper to the question, "How does your young mistress shoot, this season?" "Capital! We found her in a corner of a wood last week, with nineteen pheasants round her."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Wakefield Election Commission has suspended its sittings, which will be resumed in London on the 11th of November.

At a meeting of the Independent Union connected with Glasgow University, held on Monday night, it was unanimously resolved to nominate Lord Elgin as Lord Rector of the University at the ensuing election.

A mason's labourer has just died in the Huddersfield Infirmary from lockjaw supervening on an accident which occurred ten days before, when three of his fingers were crushed by the falling of a large stone.

A man named Rumball recently met his death from an extraordinary accident. Whilst digging a grave at Sawbridgeworth he undermined a large headstone, weighing four cwt., which fell on him, dislocating two of his vertebrae, and otherwise seriously injuring him.

On Wednesday week, in the National Schoolrooms, a testimonial, consisting of a very handsome clock, together with a collar containing 500 guineas, was presented in the name of 700 subscribers, by the Rev. C. Frederick Newell, M.A., Incumbent of the parish of Broadstairs, to O. C. Walter, Esq., surgeon, as a token of esteem and regard.

A licensed victualler in Kendal was recently fined for selling excisable liquors on the Kendal Agricultural Society's ground during the annual show, the information against him having been laid by a Maine Law advocate. At the quarter sessions last Saturday this decision was appealed against, and the judgment of the inferior Court was quashed.

THE NORTH ESSEX CONSERVATIVE CLUB held a meeting at Castle Hedingham last week. On Friday evening, after the distribution of the usual agricultural prizes for skill in ploughing, draining, &c., the annual dinner of the club was held at the Bell, under the presidency of Mr. T. W. Perry Watlington, M.P. About eighty gentlemen, from all parts of the county, attended the festival, generally the most important of the year.

CULTIVATION OF HOPS.—The total number of acres under the cultivation of hops at the present is, according to a Parliamentary return issued on Monday, 45,665. The collection of Rochester contains 17,530 acres; that of Canterbury, 9476; of Sussex, 8942; of Hereford, 3719; of Hants, 1975; of the Isle of Wight, 1800; of Stourbridge, 1224; and of Worcester, 984. No other collection contains so much as 200 acres, and the greater number of those which remain contain only from two to six.

CORK AND LIMERICK DIRECT RAILWAY.—It is proposed to form a direct line of railway from Cork to Limerick by means of a junction line, seventeen miles in length, from the Great Southern and Western Railway at Charleville to the Limerick and Fins Railway at Patrick's Well, near Limerick. The proposed new line will form one side of a triangle, cutting off the other two sides over which the traffic is now carried, and thus saving a distance of twenty miles.

SUPPOSED EARTHQUAKE.—Something like an earthquake seems to have been experienced in the west of England. It was felt at Padstow and Truro at seven o'clock last Saturday evening. At Padstow it is spoken of as severe, at Truro as slight. It was also felt at Chacewater, five miles from Truro, but the time is different. There may, indeed, have been more than one shock. Furniture was shaken in houses, crockery was broken, and even church bells were set a-ringing. It would also appear that the sea was affected.

THE COLLIERS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE are taking active measures for promoting their moral and social welfare. They have recently been holding meetings, at which resolutions have been passed in favour of the establishment of a compulsory system of education among those engaged in coal-mines, and in favour of an eight-hours bill, to obviate the evils which, they submit, arise from the irregularity of their hours of labour. Parliament will be petitioned to consider these points in the event of a new bill on the subject of the inspection of collieries being introduced.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the sloop *George and Mary*, of Hull, drove on shore opposite Flay. It was at the time blowing a heavy gale of wind from the eastward. The vessel, failing completely to beat off from the shore, having previously lost her jibboom, drove from her anchors. She immediately afterwards showed signals of distress, being at the time a quarter of a mile from the land. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was immediately manned by thirteen men and launched, and just as the vessel was taking the ground the life-boat reached her and took off the whole of the crew in safety. The gallant crew of the life-boat have been promptly paid £15 by the society for their valuable services.

BANQUET TO LORD BROUGHAM.—The banquet by the citizens of Edinburgh to Lord Brougham took place on Wednesday evening. About six hundred and fifty sat down to dinner, and four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present as spectators. The Lord Provost having proposed the health of the noble Lord, Lord Brougham rose to reply amid manifestations of great enthusiasm and delight. He said he considered this invitation and this reception as one of the two greatest honours that had crowned a not very short and a very variegated life. His being chosen to represent the great county of York was the other. He referred to the instances of gross bribery and corruption lately disclosed in England, and expressed his great gratification that in Scotland electoral corruption did not exist at all. Until it was extirpated with a steady, unflinching, and strong hand, the Constitution of this country would be upon its trial. That it would survive he entertained no doubt, because he entertained no doubt that that corruption would yet be entirely extirpated. He adverted in affecting terms to the many changes that had taken place since his last appearance in Edinburgh, twenty-five years ago, and expressed his pain to think that he was the survivor now of nearly all his private friends. One change, however, he found of a more happy description—he had survived those rancours and delusions of party which then to some extent prevailed, those delusions which allowed no merit in an adversary and admitted no fault in a friend. Referring to the affairs of Italy, he said that whatever motive had originated the late war a certain amount of good had come out of it—a very great step had been made towards the independence of the Italian people; and his hope was to see them under the King of Sardinia, as the only practicable mode of ensuring their independence. Alluding to France, he pictured the great tempter holding out before that nation the laurel, the emblem of warlike glory, and expressed his hope that the French would not be deceived by it; and he described the tempter as likewise offering to this country the apple, the emblem of the fruits of the earth, and trying to lull this country into a false security, leading it to abandon its preparations for defence. In this last he knew that the tempter would fail. This country, he said, did not distrust its neighbour, but it trusted to itself. Their duty was to be prepared by sea and land in every way in which an attack was possible, so as to render it impossible not only that the attack should succeed, but that it should be attempted. We did the best both for our neighbour and ourselves by being completely and absolutely prepared for whatever might happen. (His Lordship was received throughout with great applause.) Among the toasts of the evening were:—"The Education of the People," proposed by the Lord Advocate;—"The College of Justice," proposed by Lord Brougham;—"The English Bar," by Professor Pillans, Mr. Robert Chambers, and others.

In his charge to the grand jury at Birmingham, on Monday, Mr. D. M. Hill alluded in congratulatory terms to the diminution of convictions for crime throughout the country.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION.—The distribution of the title of Associate of Arts and the certificates to the junior candidates who had successfully passed the recent examination of the above University at Birmingham took place on Tuesday, in the theatre of the Midland Institute. The Rev. Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, presided. The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. E. H. Gifford, and the Rev. Dr. Badham were also present. In the course of his address Dr. Temple said he had recently had the opportunity of comparing the results of the examinations of this and the previous year, and he found that though the number was not so great the work done was decidedly better than in the previous year, particularly in the preliminary examination. On the whole, the work was very fairly done, and in no instance was there any necessity for lowering the standard of the first class. The average work in most of the classes was rather higher than last year, except in mathematics. For such fluctuations they must be prepared. There would be one year a pretty good show, and the other would not be so good. The object of the University in conferring the title of Associate of Arts upon the seniors was, as it were, to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all who showed they appreciated the value of learning. To all such, however educated, or from whatever class of society they might spring, if they showed they were in possession of sound, solid attainments, the University of Oxford held out the right hand of fellowship to acknowledge them as brethren in the great republic of learning. Younger brethren had yet a great deal more to learn if they wished to rank higher in that great republic. The object of the examination was to ascertain if the attainments of the candidates were thoroughly real, and to discourage anything like superficial study. It might happen that some of those who passed the examination might afterwards fall off in consequence of not making use of the powers they possessed, and such might thus bring some small disgrace upon the title they bore, but the University of Oxford believed that those who had so far done well would persist in upholding the title they had received, and in showing that the education they had received had not been thrown away. Dr. Temple afterwards presented the prizes and certificates to the successful pupils. Of the number receiving the A.A. degree the larger portion fell to the Proprietary School at Birmingham, conducted by Dr. Badham.

SIR JOHN COLERIDGE ON BLIND INSTITUTIONS.—On Thursday week Sir John Coleridge presided at the annual meeting of the West of England Blind Institution, at the Royal Public Rooms, Exeter. The institution has been instrumental in effecting much good in the west, and satisfactory proofs of the skill and ingenuity of the pupils in the manufacture of baskets, mats, &c., and of their ability to read and to sing, were given at the meeting. In the course of an interesting address Sir J. Coleridge said:—"Conceive to yourselves, for a moment, what is the ordinary entertainment and conversation that passes around any one of your family tables; how many things we talk of as matters of course, as to the understanding and as to the bare conception of which sight is absolutely necessary. Consider, again, what an affliction the loss of sight must be, and that when we talk of the golden sun, the bright stars, the beautiful flowers, the blush of spring, the glow of summer, and the ripening fruit of autumn, we are talking of things of which we do not convey to the minds of these poor creatures who are born blind anything like an adequate conception. There was once a great man, as we all know, in this country, a poet—and nearly the greatest poet that England has ever had to boast of—who was blind; and there is a passage in his works which is so true and touching that it exactly describes that which I have endeavoured in feeble language to paint. Milton says:—

Thus with the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even, or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rye,
Or flocks or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Provided with a universal blank.
Of Nature's works, to me expunged and rased,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
So much the rather than, celestial light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all mist from thence
Purge and dispel; that I may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.

The great poet, when intent upon his work, sought for celestial light to accomplish it. And this brings me to that part of the labours of our institution upon which I dwell the most, and which, after all, is the greatest compensation we can afford to the inmates for the affliction they suffer; and that is, the means we provide for them to read the blessed Word of God, which they can read by day as well as by night, for light in their case is not an essential." The hon. gentleman concluded by a fervent appeal to the benevolent public to support this and kindred institutions, which were quietly but effectually doing a vast amount of good in the land.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the department of science and art in connection with the above institution in Dublin took place on Thursday evening, in the presence of a numerous and influential assembly. Sir Robert Kane delivered an address, in which he gave an account of the establishment, progress, and present state of the institution. The Lord Lieutenant then distributed the prizes, and a vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency for his attendance and courtesy on this occasion. His Excellency then proceeded to address the assembly, and, after some preliminary observations, said:—"It is, I confess, very satisfactory and very refreshing to me to feel, on an occasion like this, that we are not breathing any possible atmosphere of controversy. I feel that I have no reason to-night to have any fear that the words which come to my lips need be watched with any suspicion or interpreted with any anxious misgiving. The products of nature, the materials of industry, the deductions of science, which form the special, the exclusive subjects of attention and study within these walls, have nothing in common with the passions or the parties of the passing hour. We are here treading the serene temple of knowledge, which is pursued for its own bright sake with a homage which is perfectly disinterested; the lovers of controversy and parties can find no admission here; and, as for worldly honours and emoluments, the most lucrative reward that we can offer to you are the humble but honourable prizes and certificates which it has just been my privilege to deliver. It will further, I am sure, be looked upon as a more satisfactory incident in these proceedings that, as there is no distinction of class, or creed, or opinion, so, likewise, there is no monopoly of sex—the laurels that are to be gathered here are twined round fair as well as manly brows; and I feel sure that all, while they enter with zest and real engagement into the several branches of study to which they are pleased to direct themselves, will only be taught by success to exhibit that modesty which is the natural accompaniment of all true knowledge. I will likewise venture to hope that the contemplation of the marvellous fertility of nature, and of its wonderful adaptation to the wants and uses of mankind, will strengthen their piety to look up from the gift to the All-powerful Giver of all gifts. Among all the wondrous additions to civilisation and knowledge of the times in which we live, I feel that perhaps the most general drawback to that civilisation is to be found in the habits which prevail amongst large portions of our population in indulging in the immoderate use of intoxicating drink. You will not think that I mean this reproach to apply to any of those who frequent the classes of such an institution as this; least of all, I am sure, can it apply to our fair competitors. Still, I do think that in whatever degree the tastes and aspirations of the public can be directed to intellectual, to refining, to elevating pursuits and studies, just in the same degree will a considerable check be provided against those degrading and brutalising habits to which I have referred; and such I conceive to be the liberal, the elevating, the ameliorating tendency of such an institution as this." The proceedings then terminated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 18th of October by Lady Stephen, the relict, sole executrix and sole legatee; the whole of the property, real and personal, being left to her absolutely. The will was made in 1842; the personality in England was sworn under £25,000.

The will of the Hon. Lady Katherine Louisa Charlotte Keppel was proved in London by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., the husband and sole executor. The grant was limited to her Ladyship's right interest and disposition in and over all the freehold and other estates under the will of the late George Thomas, Esq., on the decease of her father, the late Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, and also in the sum of £20,000 under the will of her mother; all which property she leaves to her husband, Sir Henry. Her Ladyship died without issue. The will bears date the 1st of September, 1861.

The will of the Right Rev. John Bowen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, was proved in London on the 14th of October by Hugh William Elcum, Esq., one of the executors, a power reserved to Simon Surman Bowen, M.D., the brother, and the Rev. Charles John Rashleigh Cooke, M.A., Rector of Orton Longville, Huntingdonshire, the other executors. The personality in England was sworn under £4000. He has bequeathed his library and books to his successor, for the use of the college and scholars. The rest of his property and effects he bequeaths in proportionate parts amongst his relations. The will was made a few days before his death, which event was sudden, having resided but seventeen months in the colony.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors, and the personal property alone was valued for probate duty at £400,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds.

The trial of the woman charged with the murder of a child at Hackney has been postponed till next sessions.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME.

The public will learn with much satisfaction that crime is rapidly decreasing in England and Wales. According to the official statements the number of committals in 1853 was 17,855, which was 2414, or 11.9 per cent, less than in 1857. The decrease is happily still going on. Mr. M. D. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, recently stated in his charge to the grand jury there that at all the quarter sessions of England the number of convictions was diminishing. He vouched for the same fact as to Birmingham, and stated that, after consultations with gaolers and others able to form a correct opinion, he was convinced that the decrease at the present time, as compared to last year, is 15 per cent. The fact is not more gratifying than the cause to which he ascribed it—the general prosperity of the country. Something, he thought, might be due to reformatories and improved education, but prosperity he recognised as the chief well-known and acknowledged cause of the diminution. The classes who administer the law acquire so much dignity and emolument from the performance of their official duties that they naturally think it alone can prevent crime, and they can rarely find any cause of improvement beyond the operation of the law in the moral character of the people. On this account we regard the statement of the learned Recorder as peculiarly important. It is at variance with professional habits, and may be called the testimony of an unwilling witness to a most important truth. There can be no doubt of its correctness. For several successive months pauperism, which was increased especially in the manufacturing districts by the commercial convulsion at the close of 1857, has decreased, and at the end of August the number of paupers relieved was 28,894, or 3.53 per cent less than at the end of August, 1858. In this general improvement the metropolis has fully shared, though in this interval the decrease of pauperism, in all 2.13 per cent, has not been so great as the decrease in the manufacturing districts—7.79 per cent in Yorkshire, and 10.38 in Lancashire. This decrease in pauperism corresponds both as to place and time with the decrease of crime in 1858 and in the present year, and therefore confirms Mr. Hill's deduction, that the diminution of crime is due to the general prosperity. Our trade returns, which show a continual increase in our exports, from £86,000,000 in the nine months of 1853 to £98,000,000 in the nine months of the present year, assure us that the nation is prospering as crime is decreasing. At the festivities at Holyhead the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the revenue returns for the last quarter were the most satisfactory that we have witnessed for several years.

Humanity, then, may exult at the union which these facts establish between national welfare and national virtue. They are an ample justification of the steady pursuit of private interest which distinguishes our people, and they will increase the exertions now so diligently made to obtain material improvement. Whatever impedes the national prosperity it is now proved is provocative of crime, and the statesmen who have found out the art of increasing it are in possession of the true social elixir vite.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.—*Le Nord* of Saturday publishes another version of the Zurich Treaty as coming from "a respectable source," and expresses an opinion that this is the true one. It will be seen that this new resumé is much less detailed than the other. The following is the text of it as given in *Le Nord*:—"The treaty regulates the conditions of the cession of Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who reserves to himself the power to transfer both the rights and obligations to the King of Sardinia. France engages that Austria shall be paid a sum of about one hundred millions, of which a quarter is to be paid down at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. Moreover, a part of the Montebardo-Venetian debt will be saddled upon the new possessor of that province. A special commission will fix the precise limits of the frontier; the boundary line opposite Peschiera must be 3500 metres across. There are other minor arrangements concerning Lombardy—jurisdictions, rights of citizenship and naturalisation, religious congregations, abrogation of certain contracts, payment of pensions, &c. The treaty contains articles concerning all the points touched upon by the preliminaries at Villafranca. The rights of the Dukes are reserved, not only those of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, but those also of the Duke of Parma, of whom no mention was made at Villafranca. The Pontifical Government will be advised to grant reforms in order to assure tranquillity in the States of the Church and to consolidate his power. There will be an Italian Confederation; and, in order to assure the inviolability and independence of the Italian States, their moral and material progress, and their internal and external security, there will be a federal army. The two Emperors will favour the formation of this confederation. Venetia will form a part of it, on an equal footing with the rest of Italy. The Pope to be Honorary President. There is also an amnesty, but rather a restricted one, since it only extends to those who took part in the last movements in the peninsula."

THE CAPITAL OF MOROCCO.—The following is some account of the ancient capital of the Moorish dominions:—"Morocco, or Merakach, having been ruined by disastrous wars and depopulated by the plague, is now only the shadow of what it formerly was. Leo Africanus says that 'it is a city larger than Paris, where the King has his palace, which is more sumptuous and more magnificent than any other in the world. At the commencement of the 17th century Morocco had a population of 600,000; it now scarcely reaches 30,000. The city was founded in 1073; its walls, which attest its former splendour, embrace a circumference of six miles, and are pierced by eleven double gates flanked by towers; gardens and ruins fill up the greater part of the ground within the walls. The modern city is similar, with regard to its architecture, to the other cities of the empire; its streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are composed of a court with galleries round it, which lead to long and narrow rooms, the windows of which rarely look into the street. Many of the houses are built of stone, but the great majority are constructed of a kind of mortar composed of sand, lime, and earth, which is beaten hard together between planks placed on each side of the wall as it is being built. There are several large open squares or market-places in Morocco, but, like the streets, they are neither paved nor sanded. There are several mosques, the principal ones being those of El Kutubia and El Muzim, that of the Bentus, and that of Sidi Belabess, the patron of the city. The Sultan's Palace is outside the walls. It consists of a vast group of buildings, surrounded by pleasure and kitchen gardens. There are also a mosque and large courts where the Sultan gives his public audiences. Like Hué, the capital of Cochinchina, all the buildings form a complete labyrinth of walls. The Jews are not well treated in the empire. At Morocco they occupy a special quarter, which is surrounded by a wall, the gate of which is closed at night and during the whole of Saturday, and guarded by a kaid. The Jews are the only tinkers and tailors in Morocco; the Moors only exercise the trades of shoemakers, carpenters, masons, locksmiths, and weavers of haiks and gudurs."

ROBERT STEPHENSON IN SOCIETY.—Here he was simply charming and fascinating in the highest degree, from his natural goodness of heart and the genial zest with which he relished life himself, and participated its enjoyment with others. He was generous and even princely in his expenditure—not upon himself but on his friends—and his love of the English pastime of yachting amounted almost to a passion. On board the *Titanic*, or at his house in Gloucester-square, his frequent and numerous guests found his splendid resources at all times converted to their gratification with a grace of hospitality which, although sedulous, was never oppressive. There was nothing of the patron in his manner, or of the Olympic condescension which is sometimes affected by much lesser men. A friend (and how many friends he had!) was at once his equal and treated with republican freedom, yet with the most high-bred courtesy and gentle consideration. We may doubt whether any of the celebrated reception-houses of our aristocracy ever afforded more delightful gatherings than those with which Stephenson's expansive tastes surrounded him in his home. Men of science, letters, art, great travellers, engineers, young and old of both sexes, and of varied accomplishments, gave to his reunions a completeness the more striking that it seemed never to be anxiously aimed at. Surrounded by his choice collection of modern works of art, or explaining his philosophical apparatus, or battling some scientific thesis, or exchanging some sprightly banter in a social circle, the image of Robert Stephenson will rise up before his friends as a pillar bearing the record of some of their happiest hours. What a favourite he was with all, especially with women and young persons! No one who enjoyed his intimacy can forget the easy and familiar manner in which he was accustomed to enlarge on interesting but abstruse points of natural philosophy. But to ladies, and the young especially, he made a point of explaining everything with more than usual care and definiteness, never quitting the subject until he was satisfied that he had been perfectly understood.—*Once a Week*.

FINE ARTS.

MR. FLATOW'S GALLERY.

MR. FLATOW has inaugurated the winter season at the new City Gallery, with a collection of pictures of the modern school which comprises several new ones of great importance and interest. The prevailing character of the exhibition is landscape and genre, but great taste and judgment have been displayed in the selection. From the Royal Academy collection of 1859 we have a masterly scene, "On the French Coast," by Stanfield, and an impressive landscape, "Marchlyn Mawr," by J. W. Oakes—"a solitary pool fringed round with rushes wild"—and some others; and from the Northwick sale Hook's fine dash of Venetian colouring in "A Dream of Venice," and "Fort Rouge," a good example of J. Wilson, senior. Fresh from the easel of T. Faed, and never before exhibited, is a rustic subject, full of intelligence, and charmingly painted, entitled "I'm o'er Young to Marry Yet." "The Lesson" (the landscape by Bright) is another of those homely studies which Mr. Faed realises with so much truth and keeping. From the easel of W. P. Frith Mr. Flatow has secured two very clever cabinet pictures, founded upon well-known subjects in Dickens's "Little Dorrit"—viz., the "Interior of Marshalsea Prison," and "The Marshalsea Prison." The collection is rich in Linnells, more especially Linnell senior, by whom, amongst others, we admire "The Sear Leaf," a wooded landscape, full of sentiment in the treatment; a "View in Kensington Gardens," originally painted in 1814, but with the foreground repainted in the present year, which, for boldness of handling and the genuine character displayed in it, may be pronounced one of the artist's finest productions; and "Noon," a pretty sheep-pie, full of calm, which was engraved by the artist in 1818.

D. Roberts is favourably represented, in his best form, in "The Grand Altar at Seville," formerly in Louis Philippe's collection; as is Sir C. Eastlake in the "View of the Erechtheum." Passing over several others, by Goodall, O'Neill, Macdise, Poole, Frost, Lane, Creswick, T. S. Cooper, Elmes, E. N. Ward, A. Solomon, and other living masters, we must not omit a work of especial recognition of a beautiful gem by the late Patrick Nasmyth, which, we are informed, was formerly in the collection of Mr. Roget, of Preston Hall. An exhibition like the present, furnished forth with continual relays of some of the choicest specimens of modern British art, must always prove attractive and interesting to the collector and amateur.

ART-UNION OF GLASGOW.

THE prize paintings to be distributed amongst the members of the Art-Union of Glasgow for the year 1859-60 are on view for a short period at the Victoria Cross Gallery, Egyptian Hall. They are thirty-two in number, and represent in the aggregate the sum of £3124. The highest-priced picture is Ansdell's "The Tod Hunter" (£350), which was exhibited, but in a bad place, at the Royal Academy last year. Next in price come John Faed's "Job" (£250) and R. M'Innes's "Tinkers" (£250). John Faed's "Bedouin Arab Exchanging a Young Slave for Armour" stands next, at £180; and there are four others between that figure and 100 guineas. The remaining fifty-four pictures diminish gradually from this price down to £4, a full half of the collection being priced at and under £30.

A peculiarity in the arrangements of the Glasgow Art-Union is that the pictures, instead of being chosen by the prizeholders from the exhibitions of the year, are purchased on the easel from the artists, or in some cases are painted on commission, the duty of selection being vested in a committee. It is alleged, in support of this mode of proceeding, that it is better to trust to the judgment of properly-qualified persons the perquisition of the annual stock of prizes than to leave the selection of each prize to chance, or to the taste and fancy of individual prizeholders, most of whom most probably know very little about art, and less of its productions comprised in the exhibition of the year. There is much truth in this remark, but there are some objections to it. In the first place there comes the question, "Who are the qualified persons?" to whom the task of catering for the body of subscribers is deputed? And, granting their competency, we have next to consider, will a man prize a picture which is arbitrarily chosen for him by a committee or a board as highly as one which he chooses for himself? And, again, how will the taste of prizeholders be cultivated if they have no opportunity of exercising it by making a selection, questionable though it may be, and with all the consequences attaching to it? Judging only from experience, we feel bound to say that the question between committee selection and prizeholder selection, as exemplified in the displays made this year by the Art-Unions of Glasgow and London respectively, does not appear to be so clearly settled in favour of the former. On the contrary, we are bold to aver that the London display comprised more pictures of average merit than the Glasgow, and that in the aggregate, though the money laid out upon them was considerably less, they form a preferable collection. This leads to another point in which the practice of the two institutions differs, and which, as we think, is at the bottom of the whole case. Pictures bought on the easel, with no probation of public exhibition, no ordeal of public criticism before them, but, on the contrary, with a certainty of passing quietly into the private house of some individual subscriber, will sometimes not be worked out and finished with that painstaking which would be bestowed upon one which had yet to secure a purchaser on its merits. With artists of high rank and fame considerations of this sort would have no influence; they would put their best work into every picture they sent out, whatever the circumstances under which it was purchased; but there are others who paint, as it is said, "for the value," who may not be so scrupulous, or whose hand would seem to require the spur of necessity to work its best. We are sorry to be obliged to add that these reflections are not without significant application to a considerable proportion of works by popular artists, as well as by some comparatively unknown to fame, which are displayed on this occasion; but, having made the remark generally, we will not enter into particulars with a view to its more definite application. The hint is one which we hope will not be thrown away.

In conclusion, we will make passing mention of one or two works which appear to possess more or less of merit. Ansdell's "The Tod Hunter" is full of subject; his dogs and ponies are painted with his usual life and truthfulness. Faed's "Job" is an impressive subject, treated with considerable judgment, and carefully finished. The merit of conscientious and successful finish attaches also to the "Bedouin Arab" group by the same artist. Wyburd's "Undine" was engraved and spoke of with deserved praise in a recent Number. M'Innes's "Tinkers" is, in some respects, a clever character-composition, but the canvas is too crowded, wanting air and distance, and the colouring is muddy and disagreeable. Pyne's "Venice" is a bright bit of colouring, in the artist's usual style. "Returning from School—Storm Coming On," by R. Gavin, being a group of a girl and boy shielding their heads from a coming storm under the petticoat of the former, is well known by the engraving published of it. It is rather an exaggerated affair; and the colouring is not agreeable. "Eddystone Lighthouse," by Melby, is a carefully-studied and carefully-painted picture—the forms of the raging waves are bold and pretty accurate; but the green of the water itself rather too much resembles that of bottle-glass. Baxter, always pleasing and always painstaking, has a nice female head, called "Contentment;" and Sant "A Girl's Head," which displays considerable character and expression, if not all the fascinating treatment we find in the more favourite productions of this artist.

LIFE-BOATS FOR SCOTLAND.—A correspondent, referring to a statement given in last week's Number of this Journal, to the effect that the Scottish coast is inadequately supplied with life-boats, says that this lamentable want is due to the supineness of the Scotch, for the institution cannot place boats without local aid; and the sixty-five boats it has on the English coast are owing to the support it has received there. The late appeal, though widely circulated among the Scotch, has not produced a fund sufficient to purchase a single boat. He himself, feeling a deep interest in all that concerns Scotland, has made a commencement by presenting the institution with two life-boats, value £180 each, which the committee have liberally undertaken to provide with carriages and houses, and to place as speedily as possible on those points of the coast where there is the most urgent need. If each large town would contribute one or more boats, and each coast district made an effort in aid, the work would be done.

MUSIC.

Arrangements have been completed for Mr. WILLERT BEALE'S annual winter tour in the provinces. The party is to be more than usually attractive, including in the vocal department Mdllo. Victoire Balfe, Mme. Badia, Mme. Fiorentini, Herr Reichardt, and Signor Tagliacoco. The instrumental department will include Signor Sivori, Signor Bottesini, Herr Engel, and Mr. Brinley Richards. The performances are to be conducted by Mr. Balfe. The tour is to commence in the beginning of January next.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS at St. James's Hall, which were so successful last season, are about to be resumed. The first is announced to take place on the 14th of November.

GRISI and MARIO have met with a strange and unexpected reception at Madrid. It will be remembered that Mario had become the impresario of the Royal theatre of that capital, Grisi being engaged as prima donna. The theatre opened on the 6th of this month, and was crowded with the rank and fashion of the city. The opera was "Norma," Grisi, of course, representing the heroine, and Mario being the Pollio. Grisi, on her entrance, was received with applause, mingled with disapprobation from the galleries. Her high spirit was roused; and it is said that she uttered behind the scenes some resentful expressions, which were repeated, and circulated (doubtless with great exaggeration) among the audience. The consequence was that, when she reappeared, she was received with a storm of hisses, yells, and exclamations of the most insulting kind. The opera, however, was performed to the end; and next day she addressed through the journals a letter to the public in a calm and dignified tone, which, we think, does her great honour.

This appeal had no effect. On her second appearance she was treated even more outrageously than before. An apology was made for Mario on the score of indisposition, and the performance closed abruptly in the middle. The pair, we understand, have shaken from their feet the dust of a place where they have been so unworthily treated. It is impossible, indeed, to ascribe such treatment to anything but a cabal formed against the artist, for the attack on her began as soon as she appeared, and before the audience had even heard her. It is surmised that Calzado, the lessee of the Italian Opera in Paris, has had something to do with the affair. It is well known that he endeavoured in vain to induce Mario to renew his engagement this season, which he peremptorily refused to do on any terms, resenting the treatment which Grisi had received from M. Calzado last year. The Paris manager is a Spaniard, and, doubtless, has relations with Madrid; and the reception given to Grisi may be supposed with probability to have been a piece of Spanish revenge; and, indeed, it is almost impossible in any other way to account for the strange behaviour of the Madrid public. At all events M. Calzado is bound, in justice to himself, to repel, if he is able, a charge which deeply affects his character.

We have, with much regret, to announce the death of LOUIS SPONR, which took place a few days ago at Cassel. This illustrious musician was seventy-six years of age. He was the son of an eminent physician at Seesen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, and was born in 1783. Unlike the greatest number of great musicians, his genius was not precocious; and it was not till about the year 1804 that he became known as a performer on the violin, in which branch of his art he acquired the highest distinction. It was as an instrumental composer, too, that he first became famous; and his quartets and other concerted pieces divided the attention of the musical world with those of Haydn and Mozart. Afterwards he betook himself to composition for the stage, and produced a number of German operas, among which "Faust," "Jessonda," and "Zemire and Azor" have gained a world-wide celebrity. In the latter period of his career he rose to a still higher class of music—the oratorio; and his sublime works, "The Last Judgement," "The Crucifixion," and the "Fall of Babylon," will descend to posterity along with the masterpieces of Handel. Spohr was frequently in England, and some of his greatest works were written for this country. One of his best orchestral symphonies was composed for our Philharmonic Society; and his oratorios "The Crucifixion" and "The Fall of Babylon" were written for the Norwich Festivals of 1839 and 1842, and first performed on those occasions. This great musician's life has been very tranquil and uneventful. He has resided for nearly forty years at Cassel, in the capacity of Kapellmeister to the Grand Duke, an office from which he retired last year on account of the infirmities of old age. He was large and heavy in person, and quiet in manners, with little of the fire of genius in his aspect and conversation. But his character was noble, generous, and kindly; and few men have been more respected and beloved than he was by those who knew him best.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCES'.—A new farce, with the title "Puss," was produced on Monday, adapted from the vaudeville "La Chatte Metamorphosée en Femme." Miss Louise Keeley supported the rôle of the transformed animal; and both in costume and gesture preserved the idea of the author. In carrying out this notion Miss Keeley manifested an aptitude in realising it which amounts to more than ordinary talent. It deserves the name of genius. On Wednesday a new actor made his début in the character of Hamlet. His name is Mr. G. Melville, and he manifested a large amount of ability and talent. His elocution is excellent, careful of the light and shade in dialogue, and skilful in the distribution of emphasis. His acting throughout was fine. We were, in fact, exceedingly interested in his performance, and shall revert to it at some future time.

SURREY.—Sir Bulwer Lytton's novel of "What Will He Do With It?" has been placed on these boards. The incidents of the drama follow closely on those of the romance, and the dialogue is much better fitted for stage purposes than we could have imagined. The scenery was exceedingly appropriate, and, we may add, effective. The opening scene of the village fair was capital, and served to introduce Mr. Shepherd, admirably made up for the occasion as *Lorenza Rugge*, the itinerant theatrical manager and stunning tragedian. The actor revelled in his new character, and certainly performed it with remarkable effect. The important part of *Guy Darrrell* was undertaken by a performer new to England, Mr. T. G. Drummond, an Australian tragedian, who possesses a good figure and a fine voice. The latter, however, he must learn to regulate. Through being too vehement in the earlier scenes he grew so hoarse in the latter that it was with difficulty he sustained the part. More self-control is required. Mr. Basil Potter, as *Jasper Lowley*, was dashing and daring; and Mr. Voltaire, as *William Waife*, properly characteristic. There is little for the ladies to do in this stage novel; but we may record that Miss Thorne was earnest in *Sophy*, alias *Juliet Araminta*, and Miss Heraud pathetic and effective as the *Marchioness of Montford*. The audience showed an intense interest in the successive scenes and situations, and were swayed by the actors to the various moods of laughter, surprise, sorrow, and exultation, according to the passion or disposition of the various groupings that composed the series of dissolving tableaux of which the stage representation is made up. The stage adapter, moreover, had contrived to link the events together with such skill that one seemed to follow easily the thread of the story, complicated and difficult as it really is. The last scene, however, was in many respects a failure. With such acting as the Surrey stage now exhibits—indeed, it may be said to be the best company now in or near London—there is no reason to wonder that the house is always full, and each piece is likely to command a reasonable run. The present, however, can be pronounced only as moderately successful.

ASTLEY'S.—The management of this equestrian theatre has shown a laudable ambition, and attempted a dramatic movement which is not without its peculiar significance. The engagement of Mr. Tom Taylor to compose the libretto for an equestrian spectacle shows an amount of liberality and taste not without example, perhaps, yet not within the ordinary course of things. The subject accorded to the dramatist is connected with the Italian agitation, and comprises the events in the heroic life of Garibaldi. The patriot gives name to the drama, and he is presented to the spectator in the four great epochs of his career, comprising his services, under the

Republic of Uruguay in 1846, and his latest victories in the Valtellina in 1859. Mr. Taylor has managed to connect these distant events with an ideal thread of interest arising from the machinations of a *Captain Mancini* (Mr. A. Raymond), who loves *Anita* (Miss Kate Carson), the celebrated wife of Garibaldi, and accordingly hates her husband. His ultimate revenge is the stealing of their daughter, who is, however, discovered and restored in the last scenes; and the traitor is slain by Garibaldi himself at the Stelvio Pass. An Englishman, *John Beard* (Mr. John Phillips), and a negro servant, *Procopio* (Mr. George Belmore), play important parts in the story. The scenery and groupings are admirable, and the performance decidedly successful.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome candelabrum and a pergamine, accompanied by an address written on vellum, has been recently forwarded to Mr. White on behalf of 750 subscribers, all working men of Plymouth, to express their appreciation of the political services which he rendered to that borough while he represented it in Parliament.

The *Sydney Herald* publishes a long article in favour of the cultivation of cotton in Australia, which it says may be produced without the aid of coolie labour. Six cotton-gins of the most approved description and six barrels of New Orleans cotton-seed had been forwarded to the Governor-General for distribution amongst the colonists.

Denmark, following the example of Prussia, has decided on sending a political, commercial, and scientific expedition to the China seas. It will be composed of the *Fjordenskjold* frigate and the *Ornen* brig of war. These vessels are now being fitted out at Copenhagen, and will sail before the ice sets in.

We are requested to contradict a report which has been largely circulated that a Miss Bosanquet destroyed herself by taking laudanum. A paragraph appeared in most of the daily papers to the effect that an inquest was held at the Royal Sceptre Hotel, Chertsey, before Mr. Woods, Coroner for Surrey, on Miss Angelina Caroline Bosanquet, daughter of the late Admiral Bosanquet, who committed suicide by taking laudanum, with minute details of evidence and names of witnesses and relatives. All of which particulars, it seems, are fabulous.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.—It is an admirable thought of those excellent women who have laboured successfully to enlist women's wit and women's hearts in this great campaign against ignorance, dirt, and uncleanness, that they have determined to direct their first efforts to the amelioration of the relation between mothers and children. It is an ample sphere for utility; there is such sore need for help to those innocents, of whose massacre we have so often during late years painfully, and almost hopelessly, related the details. For, with all the great growth of our civilisation and the advance in life-range, infantile mortality has been untouched; it has been nearly unassailed. Yet we have the conviction that this terrible item in the bills of death may be more easily economised than any other. "How to feed babies," "how to dress babies," "how to ventilate a room," "how to avoid narcotics," "how to manage children," "how to cook plain food," "how to keep a house clean,"—these are the elemental letters of the language in which the people must be addressed. Women may teach this alphabet to women. Why not the alphabet of the science of life as well as the alphabet of language—the reading and writing of physiology? Admirable addresses have been printed by Dr. Lankaster, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Kingsley, and others, eloquently dealing with this theme; it is one which should profoundly interest the wives and daughters of medical practitioners, who will find a boundless field of usefulness opened before them by co-operating with the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge. It was easy for one woman to become thus the saviour of the lives of many children, and the benefactor of hundreds more.—*The Lancet*.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT TODDINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TODDINGTON, the seat of Lord Sudeley, was, on the 6th inst., a scene of great festivities on the occasion of the marriage of the Hon. Georgiana Henrietta Emma Tracy, second daughter of Lord and Lady Sudeley, with Captain Maude, of the Indian Army, nephew to Lord Viscount Hawarden. At twelve o'clock Lord Sudeley and the party of the bridegroom left by the south-west entrance, whilst Lady Sudeley, with the bride and her maids, left the north-western door, in carriages drawn by grey horses. The procession passed into the church amidst a great crowd of spectators, formed in a semicircle in front of which were the boys and girls of the Toddington School. The bride was led by her noble father. The bridesmaids were Miss Tracy, Miss Alice Tracy, and Miss Madeline Tracy, Miss Leigh, Miss Rice Trever, Miss Hewitt, Miss Willes, and Miss North. The procession closed with Lady Sudeley, who was accompanied by her eldest son, the Hon. Captain Sudeley George Hanbury Tracy. As the bridal party entered the church and proceeded up to the altar, the crowd closed in and followed them, and the building was densely thronged. The only decorations in the church were confined to the rails before the communion-table, which were covered with green leaves and blush-roses. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. North, incumbent of St. George's, Brighton, and Chaplain to Lord Sudeley; assisted by the Rev. W. D. Stanton, Curate of Toddington. At the conclusion of the ceremony the register was signed by the officiating Minister, the bride and bridegroom, Lord and Lady Sudeley, and Captain Tracy. When all had left the church wedding favours and sprigs of oak with silvered acorns were distributed in hundreds. The interior of Toddington House was thrown open, and crowds of people thronged the beautiful cloisters—rich in tracery, sculpture, and stained glass—and passed into the noble dining-room, where the breakfast was set out. This repast was singularly unostentatious, the chief features being the very beautiful bouquets of flowers in silver and silver-gilt vases, and the artistic grouping of the fruit, realising some of Lance's pictures. At three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Maude left, in a carriage with four greys, for Malvern, on route for Malta, amidst the cheers and good wishes of all. Afterwards the bridesmaids and other ladies and gentlemen came out and walked amongst the people in an easy and familiar way. As the evening came on the people withdrew to their own homes, and the proceedings at the mansion were concluded by a ball in the servants' hall. A distribution of dresses to all the cottagers' wives in Toddington and New Town was made by Lady Sudeley; and a large plumcake, a pound of tea, and a pound of sugar were also sent to every cottage in the place.

GENERAL FABRE GEFFRARD, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

GENERAL GEFFRARD was born on the 19th of September, 1806, at l'Anse à Veau, in the southern province of Hayti, three months after the death of his father, General Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of Haytian independence, and Commander-in-Chief of the province of the south. Colonel Fabre, a former companion in arms of his father, adopted young Geffrard, who was brought up at Aux Cayes, in the best schools of the town.

In 1821, being then only fifteen years of age, Geffrard embraced his illustrious father's career, by joining the 13th (Colonel Fabre's) Regiment, as a private soldier. During the long and peaceful reign of President Boyer the chance of rising in the Haytian army was but slow; nevertheless, in 1843, at thirty-six years of age, and after twenty-one years' service, Geffrard had reached the rank of Captain. In that year General Charles Héard put himself at the head of the military movement got up against Boyer, who was accused by the Liberal party of a systematic opposition to the development of the resources of the country. General Héard selected Captain Geffrard to assist him; and during the campaign he was raised to the rank of Commandant (Major) in the fields of Praslin.

At first Héard was little assisted by the inhabitants of Aux Cayes, upon whom he had relied; and he was on the point of being surrounded by the troops of President Boyer when Geffrard saved him and the Liberal cause by removing immediately to Jérémie, where, by his exertions, the popular army was soon raised to a sufficient strength to cope with that of Boyer.

At Jérémie, Geffrard was raised by the popular committee to the rank of Colonel, and intrusted with the command of the vanguard of the army which, in a short time, checked the progress of Boyer's troops at Tiburon, and dispersed them completely at Numero-doux.

In these difficult circumstances Colonel Geffrard managed to keep up admirably the efficiency of his troops, composed chiefly of young men unused to arms, but who were thoroughly devoted to their energetic and amiable commander; and Geffrard showed well that he knew how to compensate the smallness of his forces by the audacity of his manœuvres, so that the division opposed to him did not dare to force the heights of Pestel, occupied by Geffrard, and very soon retreating. The talents which the young Colonel had displayed drew upon him the whole attention of the army. Soon afterwards the Provisional Government at Port-au-Prince was so

satisfied with a commission fulfilled by Colonel Geffrard in the district of Jacmel that, at the special demand of the inhabitants of that town, he was made General of Brigade and Commander of that district. At Aquin, Geffrard had to put down an insurrection headed by Achaan against General Héard, and showed after his victory so conciliating a conduct towards the vanquished as to succeed fully in attaching them to his cause. The daily increasing popularity of Geffrard placed him in an envious position with regard to the Presidents who succeeded General Guerrier, who was always a true friend of our young General, and who promoted him to the rank of General of Division in 1845.

In 1846 President Riché made it one of his first official acts to depose General Geffrard from his command in the district of Jacmel, and even compelled him to come to Port-au-Prince to be tried by a court-martial, presided over by General Soulouque. Geffrard was unanimously acquitted.

In 1849 Soulouque became successively President and Emperor, undertook a campaign to unite to his Government the Dominican Republic in the eastern part of the island of Hayti, and intrusted the command of one of the divisions of his army to General Geffrard. A brilliant feat of arms which he performed against the enemy at La Tabarra was the occasion taken by Soulouque to give him the title of Duke of La Tabarra.

In 1856, in the second campaign undertaken by Soulouque in the Dominican territory, General Geffrard was left at the rear-guard with the whole of the artillery of the Haytian army, after its retreat from San Juan. The artillery had to go over thirty leagues of the most difficult roads, and, nevertheless, it arrived at Banica, with all its guns and ammunition, only four days after Soulouque himself. It was in this campaign that General Geffrard became known to the troops of the northern part of Hayti, who then learned to appreciate him, and who lately have so enthusiastically assisted him in putting down the tyrannical and ignorant rule of Soulouque. Geffrard, who is a thorough soldier, displayed the greatest care and attention for all his companions in arms and subalterns. On Dec. 21 1858, finding himself on the point of being arrested by Soulouque, who knew how to inflict the most cruel of deaths on those he dreaded by close confinement, General Geffrard left Port-au-Prince in a small boat to land at Gonaïves. There he found himself at once proclaimed President of Hayti by the



GENERAL FABRE GEFFRARD, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

the popular fury which his tyranny had excited. In performing this great patriotic act he would not allow any one to be prosecuted for past political acts. Soulouque, and only three or four of the men who had taken such a part in his rule as to have to fear private vengeance, found themselves exiled, more, however, by their own act, and for their personal safety, than by any exactment of Geffrard.

General Geffrard married, in 1828, a lady of Hayti, related to the Scotch family of Mackintosh. He has many children, all daughters, however, his only son having died in Port-au-Prince but a few days after his father's triumph, and from the fatigues of the rapid campaign against Soulouque.

As President Geffrard devotes from fourteen to sixteen hours daily to the work of the State, and to receiving those who apply to see him. He is, in personal appearance, of the middle size, with regular features, and a delicate and intelligent physiognomy. His courage is proverbial in Hayti, like that of his father. He is remarkably courteous, speaks with great facility, and has a just appreciation of arts and scientific applications. Already, from the acts of his Government, there is reason to anticipate the complete development in Hayti of intelligent liberty and progress, based upon a due respect for individual freedom in all civil and religious rights.

The murder of one of President Geffrard's daughters recently has been recorded in this Journal. By accounts from Hayti to the 24th ult., brought by the last West India mail, we learn that the murderer has been arrested. This man, whose name is Sanon, has confessed that the crime was the result of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, the plan of the conspirators being to kill the President's daughter, in order to attract the President himself to the theatre of the crime, and then to kill him. Sanon states that it was two men, named Cochotte and Zamor, who instigated him to commit the crime, and that, whilst the latter provided him with a gun, the former took him to the vicinity of the General's house, and showed him the window through which he was to fire at Madame Blanfort (the daughter). "You," said Cochotte, "shall do the little execution, and I will do the great one." He (Sanon), however, hesitated

to commit the crime, but Cochotte threatened him with a dagger, and he fired; after which, in great terror, he took to flight in the woods, and rambled about until he was arrested. In addition to Sanon, several other conspirators have been taken into custody.



MARRIAGE OF THE HON GEORGINA H. E. TRACEY AND CAPTAIN MAUDE.—THE BRIDE'S PARTY LEAVING SUDELEY MANSION FOR THE CHURCH—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

MADAME RIEDER SCHLUMBERGER.

THIS lady, one of the most eminent singers of the modern French school, is now in England, where, it is said, she intends to remain. The musical public will remember the successes obtained by her in London last season, especially at her concert, where she sang those charming Tyrolean melodies, with accompaniment of male voices, which produced so much effect that they each were unanimously encored. But it is not in this light style that Madame Rieder's



MADAME RIEDER SCHLUMBERGER.

powers are most fully displayed; it is in the music of the great masters that she can at the same time exhibit her beautiful style and irreproachable method. It is delightful to listen to the finished execution and sympathetic manner with which she interprets all the music which her voice of "soprano léger" enables her to sing; and there is no doubt that she will become more and more a favourite of the English public. Madame Rieder belongs to one of the first families in Alsace. Besides being a first-rate singer she is an excellent pianist, and she is, moreover, a highly-educated and accomplished lady.



1. CORPORAL. 2. BUGLER. 3. LIEUTENANT. 4. SERGEANT. 5. CAPTAIN. 6. PRIVATE.

THE HIGHLAND COMPANY OF THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424.



SCENE FROM "DINORAH" AT THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 424.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAINFALL in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Oct. 19	29.013	51.5	50.8	98	0-10	49.0	56.4	SSE. SW.	123	0.10
" 20	29.067	49.3	45.3	87	5	43.3	57.0	SW. WNW.	191	0.30
" 21	29.329	36.0	25.5	69	4	35.7	42.0	WNW. ANW.	254	0.45
" 22	29.547	37.7	30.5	78	1	29.4	46.4	W. SW.	166	0.00
" 23	29.430	33.5	30.6	90	4	25.9	39.8	SW. WNW.	50	0.00
" 24	29.433	31.2	30.3	97	10	22.4	38.6	WNW. W.	65	0.25
" 25	29.270	42.4	40.1	92	10	24.1	52.5	ESE. SSE.	390	0.90

The Earl of Carnarvon has consented to preside at the next anniversary dinner of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, to be held in 1890.

The official inquiry into the loss of the *Esperanza* steamer has terminated in the restoration of the captain's certificate without comment, the two magistrates, Mr. Bernard and Captain Englewood, being divided in their opinions.

Sir Joseph Paxton writes to the papers urging the propriety of disintering the body of George Stephenson from the humble grave at Chesterfield, and finding a more suitable resting-place beside that of his son in Westminster Abbey.

The *Opinione* of Turin thus summarily calculates the cost of the late war to Piedmont. The debt which the latter has consented to accept is 260 millions of francs; sum to be reimbursed to France, 60 millions; expenses of the war, about 130 millions; fortification to be raised for the defence of the country, 50 millions: total, 500 millions of francs.

The *Weekly Register* states that the health of Cardinal Wiseman is improving, but is still such as to render the most complete rest imperatively necessary. The Cardinal's medical advisers hope that a continuance of complete rest will enable his Eminence to undertake the journey to Rome, as originally intended, without risk of over-fatigue.

In cutting a four-pound loaf of bread a few days ago, in a farmer's family, at Barnwell, near Oundle, a small orifice was observed, and, on its being followed up to the centre of the loaf, a mouse's nest was discovered, snugly and warmly constructed of the leaf of a copy-book, torn into shreds, on which reposed nine young mice. The loaf was baked only on the preceding day.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with last week there has been much less activity in the market for all Home Securities, arising from the prospect of a war between Spain and Morocco, and the anxiety on the part of holders to sell stock at the next advance; sales have, therefore, been rather numerous. The supply of stock in the hands of the dealers has rather increased; and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The continued decrease in the supply of gold in the Bank of England, and an increased demand on Continental account, have had more or less influence upon holders of unemployed capital.

Notwithstanding that money is abundant very little commercial paper is now discounted under the Bank rate, arising from a steady demand for accommodation. In Lombard-street the rates have ruled as follows:—First-class short-bills, 2½ to 3; three months, 2½; four months, 2½ to 3; and six months, 2½ to 3½ per cent.

The total imports of the precious metals have been about £500,000; but nearly the whole has been taken from France and Germany; whilst a few parcels have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to Paris. The silver market has become active, and sales of bars have taken place at 62½ per ounce, standard. South American Doubloons are quoted at 75s. 3d. to 75s. 6d.; United States coin, 76s. 2½d. per ounce; Mexican dollars have advanced to 61½d. The shipments by the Bombay steamer amount to £230,620, including a Government remittance of £145,844. The aggregate imports and exports of bullion during the first nine months of the present and past year were as under:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Gold .. £17,288,465	£18,246,774	Gold .. £8,621,070	£11,497,872
Silver .. 4,720,888	£11,887,763	Silver .. 5,162,943	£14,172,281
Total .. £22,009,353	£30,134,537	Total .. £13,784,013	£25,670,153

Tenders have been received by the six associated banks for £423,600 on account of the Victoria Railway Loan. The total amounted to £1,860,700, of which £723,000 was at prices above 108, the minimum decided upon by the committee; but none of the tenders below 108 were successful.

Indian Government Loan Notes continue in active request. The Five per Cent Effaced have been done at 1s. 10d.; and the Five and a Half, at 2s. per rupee. The amount now held in this country is very large. Bank of Bengal Post Bills have been disposed of at 2s. 0½d.

At a meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company a dividend of £2 per share was agreed to.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our export trade during the first nine months of the present year, exhibit very favourable results. The total amount is set down at £98,037,311, against £80,310,329 in 1888; and £75,725,592 in 1887. Compared with last year, therefore, the increase is about thirteen per cent.

In the Continental exchanges very few fluctuations have taken place. Those at Shanghai show an adverse movement of about one per cent.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending September 24, current year:—

	Bank of England	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks	Scotland	Ireland	Total
£200,000,000	£21,294,945	3,485,672	2,962,346	4,639,817	6,614,144	£33,297,924
1888	£21,294,945	3,485,672	2,962,346	4,639,817	6,614,144	£33,297,924
1889	£21,294,945	3,485,672	2,962,346	4,639,817	6,614,144	£33,297,924

Compared with the same time in 1888, the above shows an increase of £2,292,558.

The dealings in English Stocks on Monday were rather limited, and prices in the early part of the day gave way ½ to 1 per cent. Bank Stock marked 225 to 226; India Stock, 221½; Ditto, Scrip, 102½; Ditto, Debentures, 1859, 98½; Reduced Three per Cents, 94½; Consols, for Money, 95½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 94½; and Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem. On Tuesday the dealings were on a very moderate scale, and prices closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 225; Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94½; Consols, for Transfer, 95½; Ditto, for Time, 95½; India Stock, 221; Ditto, Five per Cents, 102½; Ditto, Scrip, 103½; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 98½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; Ditto, Bonds, 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 30s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were only moderate, yet prices towards the close of business were well supported.—Bank Stock was done at 225 and 225½; India Stock, 223 and 221; Ditto, Scrip, 103½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents were 94½; Consols, for Money, 95½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; India Five per Cents, 102½ and 102½; Ditto, Debentures, 1858, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 4s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. Very little change took place in prices on Thursday:—Consols were done at 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 70½; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem.; India Stock was 103½; the Debentures, 1859, realised 96½.

In the Foreign House rather large sales have taken place, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The principal transactions recorded are the following:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 101½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 95; Ditto, 1853, 95½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 80; Ditto, Deferred, 80½; Danish Three per Cents, 81; Ecuador New Consolidated, 15½; Ditto, Provisional Land Warrant, 31; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 17; Ditto, Deferred, 17½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Russian Three per Cents, 67½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New Deferred, 32½; Ditto, Passive, 10½; Turkish Six per Cents, 78½; Ditto, New, 67½; Turkish Four per Cents, 109; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 25½; Ditto One per Cent, 14½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 90½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 82½.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at mostly extreme quotations:—Bank of Egypt have marked 20½; Australasia, 82½; Bank of London, 49½; British North American, 57½; Chartered Bank, Australia, and China 18½; City, 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 50½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 53; Oriental, 46½; South Australia, 30½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Union of London, 27½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair demand, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents at 114½; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 113½; New South Wales Debentures, 1888, 160½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 160½.

The Miscellaneous Market is very inactive, yet we have but little change to notice in the quotations:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 15½; Crystal Palace, 12; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 104; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Great Ship, 2½; London General Omnibus, 18; London Discount, 3½; National Discount, 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 25½; Red Sea and India Telegraph,

15½; Royal Mail Steam, 54; Scottish Australian Investment, 122½; Van Diemen's Land, 15; London Docks, 70; St. Katherine, 80.

Although the Railway Share Market has been very quiet, there has been no disposition shown to force sales, consequently we have no important change to notice in prices. The last return of the London and North-Western Railway shows the large increase in the traffic of £12,273. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 100; Caledonian, 92; Cornwall, 63; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, A Stock, 88½; Ditto, B Stock, 183½; Great Western, 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and Blackwall, 66; London and North-Western, 95½; Ditto, Elizabeth, 94; London and South-Western, 95½; Midland, 103½; North British, 59½; Ditto, York, 73½; North Staffordshire, 18½; South Devon, 46½; South-Eastern, 76½; South Wales, 72; West Cornwall, 6.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Northern and Eastern Six per Cent, 65. PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, Class A, Five per Cent, 101; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 111; Ditto, No. 2, 110½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 4; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Ditto Five per Cent, 101½; Midland, Bristol, and Birmingham, 139½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 81; Newport, Aber-gavenny and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96; North Staffordshire, 23½; South Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 33.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 95; Cape Town and Dock, 1 ex int.; Ceylon, 61; East Indian, 100½; Ditto, £ Shares Extension, 43; Grand Trunk of Canada, 30; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 4; Great Indian Peninsular, 97½; Ditto New, 31; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Ditto New, 88; Madras, 86½; Ditto Five per Cent, 95; Indus Steam Flotilla, 13.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 26; Great Luxenburg, 7; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, October 24.—There was a fair supply of English wheat on offer in to day's market. Fine dry qualities sold steadily, at full price, but other kinds met a slow inquiry, at about last week's currency. All descriptions of foreign wheat the show of which was tolerably extensive—were dull, but not cheaper. Floating cargoes of grain, off Rangoon, were held on former terms. We had a good consignment of demand for barley, at extreme quotations. Wheat realised former terms, but the sale for it was by no means active. The cat trade ruled steady, at extreme rates. Beans were unaltered in value; but white peas gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 29s.; mashing ditto 37s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 48s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 38s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 40s. to 57s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 28s.; Yeasdale and Cude, black, 23s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 25s.; tick beans, 38s. to 41s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 43s. to 45s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; broad beans, 35s. to 4s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 43s.; town households, 31s. to 35s.; country marks, 24s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American flour, 22s. to 26s. per barrel; Lincolns, 28s. to 34s. per sack.

Other 27.—A fair average business was transacted in fine wheat, barley, and oats, at full prices; otherwise the trade was in a sluggish state.

Seeds.—The transactions in seeds generally continue on a very moderate scale. In prices, however, no change has taken place.

Lined, English, crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 46s. to 47s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; conseed, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; rape, 8s. to 9s.; per cwt. and Cuba muscovado, 38s. to 42s. per cwt. last; linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 0s. to £10 5s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £5 5s. per ton; canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover seed, 52s. to 60s. white ditto, 62s. to 84s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 10d.; barley, 35s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 29s. 6d.; beans, 38s. 2d.; peas, 37s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 3d.; barley, 35s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 29s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 38s. 6d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 125,800; barley, 63,422; oats, 78,843; rye, 93; beans, 487½; peas, 258½ quarters.

New season's tons have been dipped of at from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. In old qualities the transactions continue on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, prices are supported.

Sugar.—On the whole, a full average business has been passing in raw sugars, at last week's currency. West India has sold at 8s. 6d. to 48s.; Bengal 56s. 6d. to 48s.; Pango 56s. 6d. to 37s.; Java, 40s. to 50s. per cwt. and Cuba muscovado, 38s. to 42s. per cwt. The transactions in refined goods have not increased, yet brown lumps cannot be purchased under 4s. per cwt. Crushed sugars are very firm in price.

Coffee.—Rather limited quantities have been brought to the hammer this week, and the demand has somewhat improved.

Rice.—We have again to report a slow inquiry for all kinds, on former terms. Fine white Bengal is held at 13s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter has produced rather more money, with a steady demand. English and foreign parcels support previous rates. Fine bacon is quite as dear as last week, but inferior kinds are a slow inquiry. Other provisions are dull.

Tallow.—The market generally has been very quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 59s. 6d. to 59s. 1d.; and for forward delivery, 59s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 42½ to 43½ p. on the spot. Rape is quiet, at £34 10s. to £39 10s.; fine palm, £47; and fine coco-nut, £13 10s. Spirits of turpentine move off slowly, at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have to report a quiet market for rum, at fairly stationary prices. Proof Leeward is selling at 2s. to 2s. 1d.; proof East India, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. M.V. kind of brandy move off steadily, at full previous quotations. Grain spirits: unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s. to £3 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Cattle.—Best house qualities, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.; seconds, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 1d.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. per ton.

Hops.—There is much less activity in the demand for new hops; but we have no sellers on foot at present, as the quality of old hops is scarcely any business is doing.

Wool.—The next public sale of Colonial wool will be commenced on the 10th of November. The quantity at present advertised is 31,000 bales. The demand is limited, at last week's prices.

Fatstock.—Only moderate supplies have come to hand this week, and the trade is steady, at from 7s. to 12s. per lb. on the hoof.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Oct. 27.)—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. Prime Scots, &c., were in steady request, at fully Monday's currency; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. About an average time-of-year supply of sheep was on offer. Down and half-breds realised extreme prices; but other breeds were a slow inquiry, on former terms. Although the supply of calves was limited, the real trade was less active; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Pigs were quite as dear as on Monday; but much cows were a dull industry. Per 8½ to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 11d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 140; sheep, 5000; calves, 192; pigs, 212. Foreign: Beasts, 210; sheep, 800; calves, 84.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supplies of meat are good, yet the trade generally is firm, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HILBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.

J. MORGAN, Cardiff, cattle-dealer.—J. MACHIN, Birmingham, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. NAYLOR, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, builder.—G. GENTILE, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.—J. LUSTY, Liverpool, smallware dealer.—J. MCCLURE, Sale, Chester, merchant.—J. WHEELER, Coventry, builder.—C. BOURNE, Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, grocer.—L. KERSTEN, Newgate-street, City, importer of fancy goods.—F. H. DENCH, High Street, Poplar, carrier.—W. D. RAY, Barnham, Kent, farmer.—W. KINKEAD, Liverpool, corn merchant.—J. P. TOWNSEND, Drybrook, Gloucestershire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HASTIE, Dumfries, draper.—A. ADIE, lately in Glasgow, accountant.—A. SOMER-VILLE, Leith, merchant.—W. THOMPSON, Edinburgh, sometime partner of the mail-carrier, Coal Company.—A. CAMPBELL, Grantown, Invernesshire, road contractor.—G. THOMSON, Aberdeen, miller.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

BANKRUPTS.

W. A. D'ARCY, Alpha-road, Regent's Park, dealer in horses.—J. C. MORGAN, Ann-terrace, Cambridge-street, Hackney, builder.—A. PAINE, Grove-terrace, Queen's-road, Barking, poultryer.—E. W. BIAGINI, Huggins-lane, City, warehouseman.—W. R. and P. G. BAXTER, Birmingham, carriers.—W. M. CHIN, Burslem, Staffordshire, merchant.—F. COOTE, jun., Great Bowden, Leicestershire, cattle dealer.—J. ELLIS, Nottingham, victualler.—J. HAWKIN, jun., Padstow, Cornwall, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. HOOD, Inverness, baker.—J. MACDOUGALL, Barnaback and Ardmore, Island of Kerris, agriculturist, farmer.—J. LAWSON, Biggar, merchant.—J. TURNER, Lockerbie, farmer.—D. SHIACH, Elgin, grocer.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at St. James's Barracks, Trinidad, West Indies, the wife of Major Bligh, H.M. 41st Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at 7, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Alexander Halley, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of a daughter.
On the 29th inst., at Trevelyan House, Mannamend, Plymouth, the wife of Stephen Usticko-Nowell-Usticko, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at 16, Duke-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Alexander Webster, Minister of Quaker, H. T. C. Scott, Esq., of Melby, Zealand, Staff-Surgeon Royal Navy, to Agnes Catherine, only daughter of the late Alexander S. Watson, Esq., Civil Engineer.

At Noway House, Brit-North America, on the 4th Aug. inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brooking Ross, Robert Campbell, Esq., Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of James Stirling, Esq., Comptroller, Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 27th inst., at St. Peter's, Hereford, by the Rev. John Venn, George Cinq, eldest son of T. F. Shore, Esq., of Lashby, to Mary Frances, only daughter of W. D'Aubigan, Esq., of the same city.
On the 28th inst., at the parish church of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. A. E. O. Harris, Vicar of Stoke, Kent (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Alfred Cooper, George Douglas Harris, Esq., Lieutenant H. M. 10th Regiment, to Mary Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of the late Henry B. Whitbread, B.N. of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

On the 29th inst., at Whitcliffe, St. Mary, by the Rev. R. Waddell, assisted by the Rev. W. Waller, Vicar of St. Mary's, Mr. Burke, solicitor of Peterborough, to Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Wood, Esq., of Great Stamburgh, Essex, and niece of John Waddell, Esq., of Whitcliffe.

On the 29th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, by the Rev. J. Barge, J. E. Reiffenstein, Esq., Frankfort-on-Maine, to Edith Acklam, of Sloane-street.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Hastings, Vice-Admiral Earl Waldegrave, C.B., aged 71.
On the 24th inst., at the Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton, George Augustus Frederic Villiers, sixth Earl of Jersey, aged 52.
On the 24th inst., at Caneton Hall, Cumberland, the residence of her grandfather, Frederick Cooper, 2nd, only daughter of the late Henry A. Donaldson, Esq., aged 18 months and 13 days.
On the 26th inst., at Egnor, Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Hazle Esq., aged 54.

THE clever style in which Gaspard, that worthiest scion of Daniel O'Rourke, won the principal handicap at Kelso, after his double Cesarewitch exertions; the difficulty which Newcastle experienced at Ipswich in getting rid of Catherine, for whom her owner would have taken £100 before "The Guineas" was run; and the absolute defiance of stoward and trainers which was shown by some of the boys in the Nursery Handicap at Northallerton, till the race was declared void, after an hour and a quarter cut to waste at the post, were the principal turf points of the dull week between the Second October and the Houghton. The Monday of the latter meeting was not very interesting. Thunderbolt could do nothing with Thormanby in the Criterion, and Toxophilite cut up most dreadfully when he had to give 24lb. to Prioreess. The Cambridgeshire brought together a very poor attendance; in fact, we never saw fewer. This was rather remarkable, considering the attraction given to it by North Lincoln being the first favourite. Baron Rothschild had, however, rather overrated his horse, in consequence of his Grand Duke Michael running with Promised Land, who is quite out of form; and hence, although he looked very well up to that point, the weight fairly killed him when he had risen the hill. Red Eagle had taken up the running very early at a capital pace to serve Lady Alice, but as it turned out she could not come when she was wanted, and her companion made a spread eagle of the field, and won cleverly by half a length, little Ariadne, who carried 13lb. more, getting second money. Meg Merrilies, Sam Spode, Lifeboat, Schism, and Mutineer were the next; and the four favourites, North Lincoln, Artless, Mazzini, and Honey, ran home in a cluster about eighth. No one was more surprised at the result than John Osborne himself, who has been unlucky this season, and fancied that Lady Alice was to do a great thing for him at its close. We only heard of two good winners, and they picked out Red Eagle, because they fancied that he could not have been backed as he was for the Derby at one time, unless John Osborne had seen something in the blood of his favourite Birdcatcher. North Lincoln's friends were sadly disappointed, and Saunterer's third place in 1887 with 8st. 12lb. still remains the finest on record. Alarm won as a three-year-old with 7

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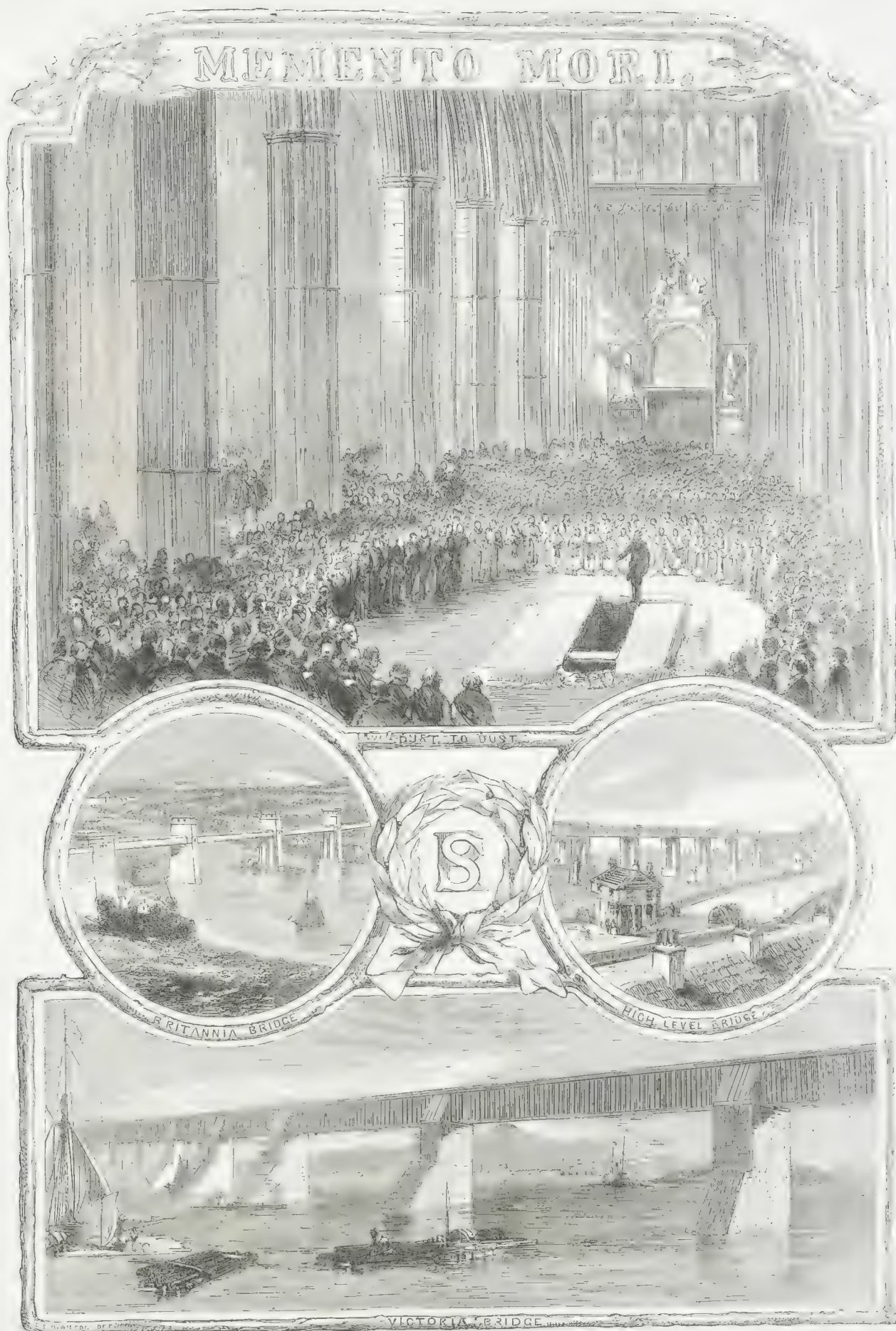
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THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR ROBERT STEPHENSON, ON FRIDAY WEEK, IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY
SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Edinburgh Regiment recently had the honour to march on foot, armed and equipped to wait upon the Queen. On occasion of Her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh the regiment filled a cortège in Holyrood Park, and presented arms as the Royal procession passed. On leaving the park they were marched up to the Castle Esplanade where they were a-lieced by Lord Provost McIlwain, their Colonel who had that morning received the honour of knighthood. Sir John McIlwain said—"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in congratulating

SIR GEORGE GREY.—A letter from Mr. Latham Browne, one of the dignitaries of the Duke of Newcastle on this subject, of the removal of Sir George Grey from the governorship of the Cape, has been circulating his entire concurrence with the views held by us of the extraordinary administrative powers of Sir George Grey, the Duke informed us that, by his despatch of 8 August last, he had tacitly overruled the decision of his predecessor, though he could not say that that decision was unjustified. That despatch had crowded Sir George Grey at sea; but a copy of it had been sent to him, and he had been told that he expected his despatch without delay. I now rested with Sir George Grey to decide whether or not he would return to the colony as its Governor.

A FRIEND.—But, oh! the blessing is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly, on any subject, with whom one can sympathize as well as one's most foolish thoughts come out simply and easily. Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort, of feeling safe with a person, having neither to weigh thoughts nor measure words, but pouring them all right out just as they are, chiefest an I learn together, certain that a faithful hand will take care of them, keep what is worth keeping, and then with a breadth of kindness blow the rest away.—*A. C. C. in A. C. C.*



GOLD CHAIN OF OFFICE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF PORTSMOUTH.

A GOLD chain has been purchased by subscription among the burghers of Portsmouth for the use of the Mayor of that borough; and on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., the chain was presented to the Mayor and Corporation, at a meeting of the Borough Town Council.

Mr. Alderman Crassweller, the chairman of the committee who had obtained the subscriptions for the chain, said that the object they had in view was not one of mere display, but rather for the purpose of procuring (as was the case in other towns) some symbol or insignia of office to be worn by the Mayor, as chief magistrate of that important and ancient borough. In selecting the design the committee had not lost sight of the armorial bearings appertaining to that borough. After passing a high eulogy upon the present Mayor (Mr. Henry Ford), the chain was formally presented to the borough amidst great applause.

Mr. Alderman Levy moved, and Mr. Alderman Sheppard seconded, that the chain should be cordially accepted.

His Worship was then formally invested with the chain; and he made an eloquent reply; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the committee and subscribers, and the proceedings of the presentation were ordered to be entered in the minute-book. At a later period of the sitting it was resolved that, in the opinion of the Council, the Mayor should wear the insignia of office at council meetings and when presiding over the judicial bench.

In the evening a banquet took place at the Portland Hotel in honour of the event.

The new chain of office for the Mayor of Portsmouth is a beautiful work of art. It was manufactured by Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of High-street, Portsmouth. It is in weight nearly thirty-six ounces, and consists of the facsimile of the rare and quaint old mediæval seal of the College of "Domus Dei," forming the clasp, from which plain rectangular links pass on either side to shields bearing miniature carvings of the obverse and reverse of the great seals of the borough—viz., the antique ship of Edward II., and the shrine of the titular saints. Links pass from these to smaller shields bearing the maritime anchors, from which links of the same pattern pass to the centre shield, which bears the crest of the present Mayor (H. Ford, Esq.). A massive pendant, enriched with scrollwork, hangs in the centre, supporting the crest of the borough, the crescent and star, crossed at the back by the mace and the sword of state.

THE FARM.

AFTER their long summer vacation, the council of the Royal Agricultural Society resume their portfolios at 12, Hanover-square, next Wednesday. The applications for the office of secretary are as thick as autumn leaves, and if the council adheres to its resolution it will have to call in a couple of examiners to its aid, in the shape of a French and German professor. By insisting on this qualification they will most likely lose the best man, and get one who will find it sadly against the grain to compile those lengthy catalogues which the implement-makers, with a grand eye to business, have gradually inflicted on them, and to marshal matters in the showyard. The editor's time will not be very fully employed, and people naturally ask why the French and German are not all handed over to him.

The Hereford Agricultural Show was a very good one, and brought out many a rare specimen of the blood which flourishes amid those "apple orchards, oaks, and rich pastures," which, according to the local knights of the shire, make it "beautiful beyond all other counties." The most interesting feature of it was the exhibition of the tries, bull, cow, and calf, for the £25 prize, which fell to Lord Berwick's lot, with Severn, Beauty, and Sabrina. The first two were each second in their respective classes at Warwick. The all-aged class brought out those doughty heroes of the show lists, Sir Colin and Claret. At Chester, Warwick, and Hereford, the latter had won his battle, but both here and at Ludlow he had to bow. They say that Claret's colour is against him, and that he is growing patchy. At Warwick Lord Berwick's Severn separated the two, but now he was preferred by many critics to both of them. The whole class of thirty-three young bulls was highly commended, and Mr. Price, of Court House, Pembroke, won with one of his five. This gentleman purchased Salisbury, a winner here, but only second at Warwick, for £250; and it seems that Adjutant, who beat him for Royal honours, has gone across the Pacific, with 350 gs. on his head. Mr. Stafford and one or two other Australian agents were strong purchasers here; and, although many may declare that the old mottle-faces were heavier-fleshed, the admirers of early maturity trust to make such a show with their long line of "pale-faces," if they can only get the Royal show to Hereford, as will put that doctrine to rout.

Strange to say, there were very few competitors for the best hog-head of cider prize, and it is said that, contrary to the popular belief, the knowledge and practice of making first-rate cider are confined to a very few in the county. In fact, at the very inn where the dinner was held, one of the chief speakers gave out that the doughty cider was not drinkable, and that there was no bottled cider on the premises! The winner of the cider prize has got a commission to furnish some to Australia, with a view to seeing whether it will stand the voyage.

The Smithfield Club entries close next Tuesday, as well as those for the Birmingham meeting, so that the year has at last begun to "slant the autumnal slope" in earnest. Something more is likely to be determined shortly as to the new site for the Smithfield Club Show. The Crystal Palace would clearly not do, from the risk of getting cattle through London, and the fact that really the

majority of the Londoners attend and punch the cattle in the ribs, after six each evening, when they would hardly care to take a railway ticket, and career through the frost or fog "on the Surrey side." Report seems to point to Islington as the future scene of the Christmas fat revel.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK.

On the 29th of September the Corporation of the city of Limerick presented to Michael R. Ryan, Esq. (Mayor for this year), and to Mrs. Ryan, a beautiful piece of plate, to commemorate, according to ancient custom, the birth of a son to Mr. Ryan during his year of office, as well as to express the respect and esteem entertained for the chief magistrate by the members of the Corporation.

The testimonial consists of a silver vase, supported on entwined oak-branches in leaf, from which is suspended a miniature silver cradle, the whole resting on a triangular base, having on one shield the arms of the city of Limerick, on another the Ryan arms, and on the third the following inscription:—"The Corporation of Limerick and its officers, according to ancient usage in their old city, present this silver cradle, with their warmest congratulations, to their worthy Mayor, Michael R. Ryan, Esq., and his fair lady, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a son and heir during his year of office, A.D. 1859."



SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK.

Mr. Ryan, by his activity and public spirit, has rendered great service to his native city. Besides the gift alluded to above he has, during his mayoralty, been presented by the drapers' assistants of the city with a magnificent silver salver, in token of their gratitude for his successful efforts to improve their condition by inducing the general adoption of earlier hours for the closing of business.

Both articles of plate are the work of Mr. Wallace, of Limerick, and are fine specimens of artistic skill.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has presented the Rev. G. Gillan, Minister of Inveriel Chapel, to the living of Dalnollington, Ayrshire.

The eighth—and, it is said, the last—volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States" is nearly ready for the press.

Mazzini has subscribed 200*l.* to the Garibaldi fund for the purchase of a million of muskets.

Mr. Robert St. Aubin, R.N., is appointed her Majesty's Consul to the Society Islands, resident at Raïatea.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* says a wherryman's church will, in the course of a short time, be commenced in Yarmouth.

The cental measure is no longer in use in the Liverpool market for any description of grain except wheat.

The Queen has approved of Mr. James King as Consul at Cape Town for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Sir John Dean Paul and Mr. Strahan were released on Friday week from Woking prison, after having undergone four years' penal servitude.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the news of an intended interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria is without foundation.

Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to the Directorship of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, United States.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle were closed yesterday (Friday), and will remain closed until further orders.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 747,703 *lb.*; a decrease of 16,628 *lb.* compared with the previous statement.

A work by M. St. Marc Girardin is announced under the title of "Souvenirs et Reflexions Politiques d'un Journaliste."

A telegraphic despatch from Cassel announces the death of the celebrated composer Louis Spohr.

It is stated that by the 41th George III., cap. 51, sec. 11, all members of a rifle corps are entitled to wear hair-powder free of duty!

John David Hay Hill, Esq., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul at Maranham.

Some of the churches at Alessandria which had been turned into hospitals during the war have just been reopened for public worship.

The Duchess of Parma has caused a funeral service to be performed at Rappenschwyll on account of Colonel Anviti's murder.

A letter from Moscow of the 14th states that the first snow for the season had fallen there on that day.

At a Privy Council, held last Saturday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 27th inst., until Thursday, the 15th of December.

The Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Elliot, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, is to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Alexander George Fraser Lord Saltoun, the gift of the present Lord Saltoun, his nephew, recently took place before the Townhouse at Fraserburgh.

The Mayor of Sunderland, Mr. John Candlish, instead of giving the usual balls and dinners, has contributed £200 towards the establishment of a female reformatory.

The Conference of Zurich has lasted ten weeks; and the expenditure of the Plenipotentiaries and their suites at the Hôtel Bauer is said to amount to above 100,000 francs.

Sir Hesketh Fleetwood has signified his readiness to grant a plot of land at Fleetwood whereon to build a Roman Catholic chapel; and the erection, it is stated, will soon be commenced.

An explosion of firedamp, involving the loss of four lives, occurred at the Washington Colliery, near Newcastle, last Saturday. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the use of naked lights.

A communication from Prague states that a religious movement appears to be arising in Bohemia. The inhabitants of whole villages are, it is said, embracing Protestantism.

On Thursday se'nnight a public dinner was given at Northampton to Lord Lyveden, who, as Mr. Vernon Smith, represented that borough for the last twenty-seven years.

We have much pleasure in stating (says the *United Service Gazette*) that Lady Franklin has presented the steamer *Fox* to Captain M'Clintock, as a reward for his meritorious services.

The directors of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have issued their report, in which they congratulate the shareholders upon the present highly satisfactory position and prospects of their undertaking.

On Friday evening a temperance demonstration by females was held in Aldersgate-street Welsh Chapel. There was a large audience, and the platform was occupied exclusively by ladies.

A monument is to be erected at Todmorden to the memory of the late Mr. John Fielden, principally for the part he took in procuring the Ten-Hours Bill.

A Post Office notice has been issued stating that ship letter-bags will be made up for Lisbon and Brazil, to be sent by the steamer *Portugal* from Milford Haven, November 1, and for Lisbon and the Canary Islands, to be sent by the steamer *Amazon*, on the same date.

A subscription list has been opened within the walls of Trinity College, Dublin, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Captain M'Clintock, R.N., to whom and his enterprising fellow-voyagers it is proposed to give a public banquet.

The examination of candidates for matriculation at the Queen's College in Cork took place on Tuesday week. The number of students entered was fifty, of whom twenty-three have entered in arts, fourteen in medicine, twelve in engineering, and one in law.

There is now on the way to this country from the Maharajah of Cashmere, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl-tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed fifteen lacs of rupees (£150,000).

A communication from Turin states that a powerful company, headed by the Duke de Vallobrosa, and including several English residents in Piedmont, is about to be formed in Sardinia for the improvement and colonisation of the island.

A Frankfurt letter announces the arrest of a professor of theology at the University of Leipzig, under an accusation of having abstracted a great number of valuable manuscripts from the library of the academy. His name is not given.

On Tuesday se'nnight a dinner was given to Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton, the proprietor of the Piteur estates, near Coupar-Angus, in the Strathmore Arms Inn there, on the occasion of his Lordship taking up his permanent residence at Hallyburton House, on these estates.

The *Greenock Advertiser* states that Highland Mary's monument in the west churchyard, Greenock, has lately been thoroughly repaired and beautified; and that a fund is now being collected for the purpose of inclosing it with a neat railing.

M. Varni, the sculptor, presented to King Victor Emmanuel, at Genoa, a bust in marble of the Princess Clotilde, which is said to be of most exquisite workmanship. The King received the present with great satisfaction, and invited the statuary to dine at the Royal table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will address a meeting to be held next Tuesday, in the Senate House, Cambridge, on the "Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa." The right hon. gentleman will be followed by the Bishop of Oxford and Sir George Grey.

While a little boy, nine years of age, son of Mr. Alves, Coatbridge, Scotland, was one day last week playing about his father's shop, he lifted a small screw nail and put it into his mouth, when it got into his gullet, and he died in a few minutes.

The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week was—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3495; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5442; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6*d.*), 995; students' evening, 122; total, 9964.

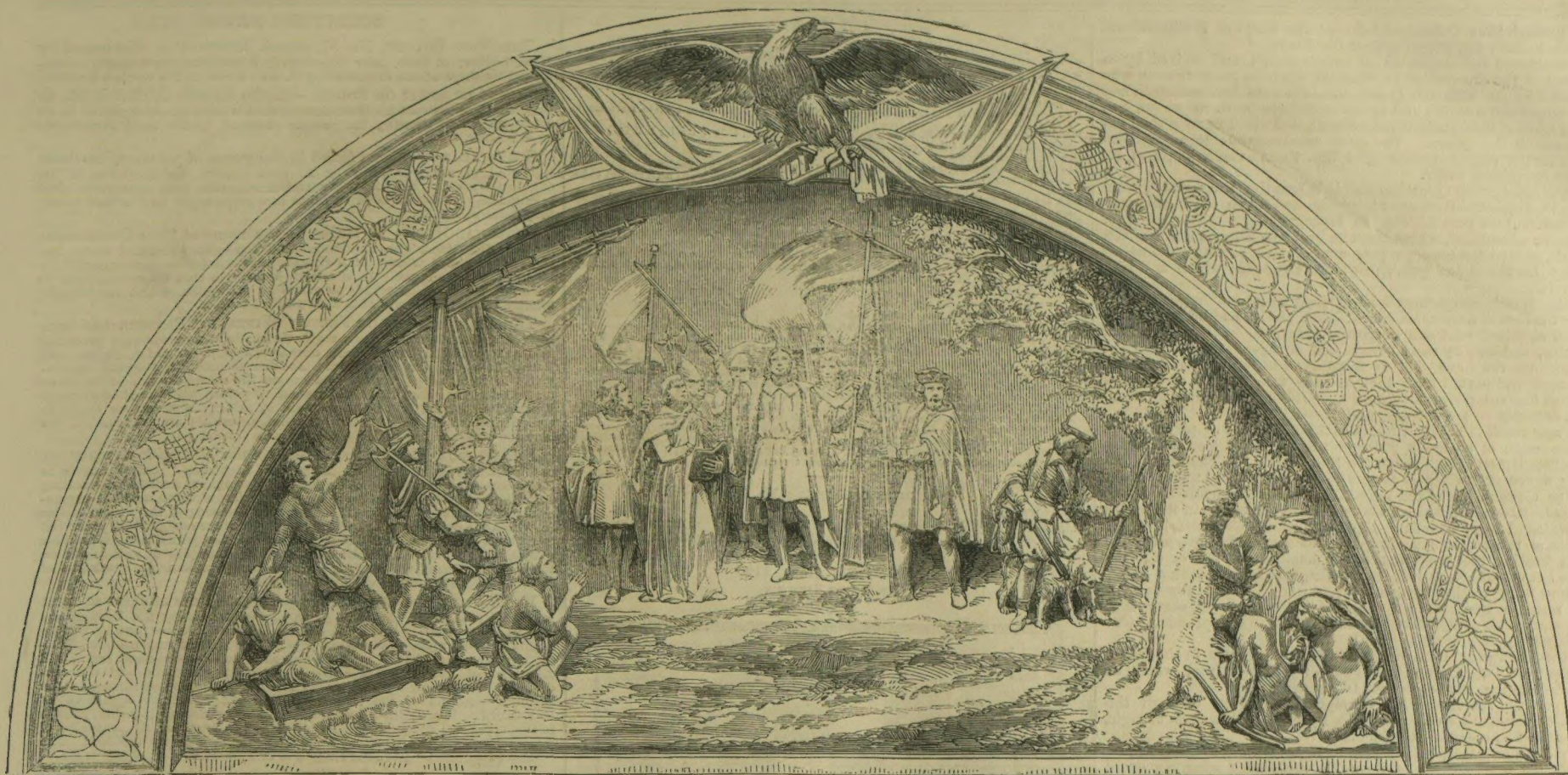
The National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery were reopened to the public on Monday, when the pictures purchased at the Northwick sale, with some few other recent purchases, were exhibited for the first time. The British pictures have been arranged in the new rooms at South Kensington in chronological order.

On Friday se'nnight the Mayor of Leeds, Sir P. Fairbairn, was entertained at a banquet at the Townhall by the magistrates of the borough and the members of the Corporation, as an acknowledgment of the admirable and hospitable manner in which his Worship had discharged all the duties of the mayoralty during the last two years.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutional Association will be held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, November the 1st. The Right Honourable B. Disraeli, M.P., will preside at the evening meeting, and distribute the prizes and certificates; and Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., will take the chair at the morning conference in the Mechanics' Institution.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PANEL FOR A BRONZE DOOR OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON: "COLUMBUS TAKING POSSESSION OF HISPANIOLA IN THE NAMES OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA OF SPAIN."

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

BESIDES its noble Capitol, with its towering dome, Washington possesses many elegant public buildings, such as the White House, or Executive Mansion, the Treasury Buildings, the Patent Office, and the Post Office. Were these edifices, which are mostly of white marble, concentrated, as they might and ought to have been, in the great artery of Pennsylvania-avenue, instead of being scattered over various portions of the city, Washington might have possessed, at least, one street to rival the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. But the opportunity has been lost, and can never again recur.

The site of Washington was chosen by George Washington himself, who laid the corner-stone of the Capitol on the 18th of September, 1793. At that time, and for some years afterwards, the sittings of the Legislature were held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The city stands in the district of Columbia, in territory ceded for the purpose by the Commonwealth of Virginia and Maryland, and covers an area of sixty square miles. Originally its measure was 100 square miles; but in 1846 forty square miles were restored to the Commonwealth. The design as well as the location of the city is due to the genius of Washington, under whose directions the plans were executed by Major L'Enfant. The limits extend from north-west to south-east about 4½ miles, and from east to south-west about 2½ miles. The circumference of the city is 14 miles, and the aggregate length of the streets is computed at 199 miles, and of the avenues 65 miles. The average width of the principal thoroughfares is from 70 to 110 feet.

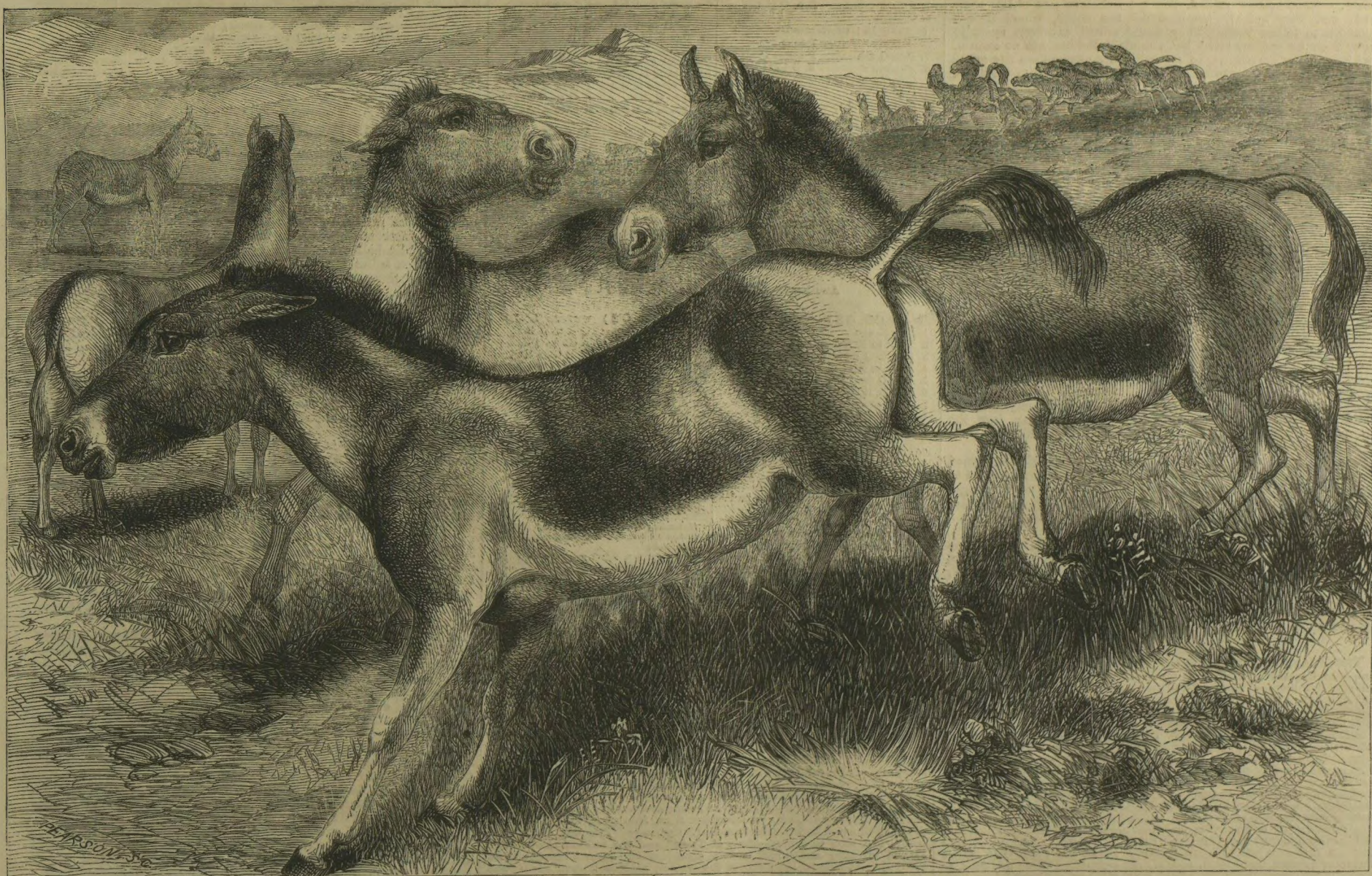
The original Capitol was so much damaged by the British invading force in 1814 that in the following year it was found necessary to reconstruct it. In 1828 it was entirely repaired; and in 1851, being found insufficient for the increasing business of the nation, it was determined to add two wings to it, which are at the present time in process of construction, together with a new and lofty dome of iron, from the plans and under the superintendence of Captain Meigs, the architect. The Capitol contains the halls, or chambers, of the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The former numbers 64 and the latter about 250 members. It also contains the Hall of the Supreme Court, where nine Judges, robed, but not bewigged—and the only functionaries, except those of the Army and Navy, who wear an official costume—sit to administer justice, and to control and regulate the whole action of the Government, in a manner quite unknown to the Constitution of Great Britain. The Capitol is built of white marble, and gleams in the sunshine of the beautiful climate in a manner trying to the eyes of any Englishman accustomed to the murky sombreness of the public monuments of London.

A SERIES OF ALTI-RELIEVI REPRESENTING THE CHIEF EVENTS OF THE LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

PERHAPS there is no subject in the whole range of modern history more truly heroic, and representing more striking points for illustration, than the career of Christopher Columbus. A native of the

great continent he discovered, Mr. Randolph Rogers, who is a resident in Rome, has most happily chosen and successfully executed a series of alti-relievi representing the chief events of the chequered life of the enterprising Genoese mariner. These alti-relievi compose the nine panels of a pair of bronze doors, ordered by the Republic of the United States, during the Presidency of General Pierce, for their Capitol, or Senate House, at Washington. The subjects are judiciously chosen and skilfully arranged, the first four depicting the gradual triumphs of Columbus over the great difficulties of his undertaking; the fifth, which forms the arch, represents the culminating point in his history, the discovery of the New World, and the first landing upon its shores; then follow his return to Spain and the change in his fortunes. Each subject is a graceful picture in itself, the fine features and picturesque dresses of the Spaniards, so suitable for illustration, giving great effect in the various groups. We will proceed to particularise them in their order.

The first represents Columbus before the Council of Salamanca, a learned and arrogant body, who discovered at starting a host of objections to his theory, impugning even his orthodoxy. The head of one of the monks is peculiarly good—small, narrow, and receding, evidently belonging to a little mind, bigoted to the routine of its narrow circle, and eminently content with itself. Another monk attentively and intelligently examines the maps displayed by the speaker; others speak low, and apart—struck, and some half convinced. The result is well known; the scientific junta eventually decided against him, years having been wasted in waiting their reply,



THE KIANG, OR WILD HORSE OF THIBET (EQUUS KIANG.)—SEE NEXT PAGE.

during which time Columbus followed the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella in their campaigns against the Moors.

Disheartened and disgusted, at length he left, and arrived by an accident at the Convent of La Virabida, where he made friends who prevailed so far with the Queen that she sent him money to buy equipments and a mule; and in the second compartment we see him taking leave of his friends at the convent, and starting to attend the summons of the Queen. The good monks—some regarding him with a sort of stupid wonder—give him their benediction, and his mule a draught of water.

In the third group Columbus stands before the King and Queen. The cold, impassive Ferdinand is represented in an indifferent attitude befitting the part he enacted throughout the whole career of the heroic adventurer, whose heart he broke by his eventual neglect. Isabella, always the generous patroness, listens eagerly; Columbus displays his charts and pours forth the eloquence which is finally successful.

In the fourth compartment he is departing and intrusting his son to the care of a friar, his friend. The vessels had been procured for the so-called wild and desperate enterprise with the greatest difficulty, and only by most severe and stringent orders from the Crown. All the crew, 170 in number, confessed, and took the sacrament, and parted from their friends with feelings of awe and dread at the enterprise they were undertaking, committing themselves devoutly to the protection of Heaven.

We now reach the Capo d'Apera of this fine series of pictures, the consummation of so many years of weariness and baffled hopes—"The Landing on the Shores of the New World." The grand, imposing figure of Columbus towers in the foreground; in his right hand he elevates his naked sword, in his left he holds the Royal standard. He is in the act of taking solemn possession in the names of Ferdinand and Isabella. Grouped round Columbus are the captains of the caravels, holding the banners of the enterprise, the priests, bearing the cross, and other members of the expedition. On the left others are landing from a picturesque boat, with a graceful lateen sail; on the right, a group of timid Indians peep wonderingly round a tree, while a Spaniard holds back an eager dog. Every face in this composition is beautiful and full of expression. (See the Engraving on preceding page.)

In the sixth panel Columbus has planted the cross in the Island of Hispaniola, when an Indian girl is brought to him, whom he afterwards clothes and sends back to her people.

The seventh represents his triumphal procession through the streets of Barcelona on his return to Spain, the Indians he brought home with him marching before him.

Here end his triumphs. In the next he is loaded with chains, through the machinations of Bobadilla, and, being taken on board the caravel destined to carry him the second time to Spain as a prisoner, the Indians follow their benefactor weeping: the rabble hoot and insult him. Then follows "the last sad scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful history"—his death, hastened by neglect and injustice. The spaces between the compartments are filled with scrolls, the bust of an historian of the New World forming the centre. Sixteen statues of alabaster of the time are placed in niches on the stiles which run from the floor to the arch. Beneath the feet of each figure, and forming a supporting bracket, are the heads of animals peculiar to America, combined with foliage, and emblems of the arts and sciences. Over the statues are the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Justice, and on the posts of the doors are four allegorical figures representing the four quarters of the globe. Crowning the whole, on the centre of the arch, is the bust of Columbus—on his right, Fame; on his left, Victory. Beneath these figures are the emblems of Conquest.

This elaborate and successful work, the labour of three years, is to be cast at Munich, and the model already sent thither has excited great admiration among the German artists for the pictorial beauty of the compartments, the grace of the grouping, and the dramatic effects produced without effort.

THE KIANG, OR WILD HORSE OF THIBET (EQUUS KIANG).

THE existence of a species of the horse kind in a state of nature in the elevated plains of Thibet was first made known by the traveller Moorcroft, who says that in the eastern parts of Ladakh he saw many herds of a "nondescript wild variety of horse," and "made numerous attempts to bring down one, but with invariably bad success. Some were wounded, but not sufficiently to check their speed, and they quickly bounded up the rocks, where it was impossible to follow them. They would afford excellent sport to four or five men well mounted, but a single individual has no chance. The kiang allows his pursuer to approach not nearer than five or six hundred yards; he then trots off, turns, looks, and waits until you are almost within distance, when he is off again. If fired at, he is frightened, and scampers off altogether."

The Zoological Society of London, with the object of completing its series of wild species of the genus *Equus* (embracing the horses and asses), have been long anxious to procure living specimens of the kiang. The late Mr. Thomson, when Governor of the North-Western Provinces, obtained a fine young male and shipped it at Calcutta for the society, but the animal was unfortunately lost during the voyage.

The exertions of Major W. E. Hay, late of the Indian service, in the same cause have within these few days been crowned with success. Under the care of this gentleman the fine young female kiang from which the accompanying Engraving is taken arrived safely and in good condition in the Regent's-park gardens last week, and is now located next to the hemione of Cutch and the hemippes of Western Asia, in the large and convenient new building recently erected on the south side of the gardens. A cursory examination of the animal is sufficient to show its distinctness from all other known varieties of the horse kind. Its larger size and the deep red colour of the face, and darker flanks and back, distinguish it from its nearest relative, the hemione of Cutch, as well as the narrowness of the dorsal stripe, which in the hemione is always much broadened towards the tail.

Major Hay, to whose liberality the society is so largely indebted for this interesting animal, obtained it, when quite young, from the Zong-pun or Chinese Governor of Radoh, a fort situated beyond the Pang-Kong Lake in Little Thibet.

Major Hay informs us that the kiang mares are highly esteemed by the Thibetans, and it is with difficulty that they are persuaded to part with them. The half-breed between them and the thoroughbred Chinese horse are valued, as possessing high qualities of endurance, and are on that account much used by the Zhakpas, a race of hill robbers who inhabit those mountains.

The fine collection of wild horses now in the Zoological Society's Gardens embraces the zugga, Burchell's zebra, the hemione, the hemippe, and the kiang, all arranged side by side, so that their differences and peculiarities may be readily compared. The true zebra of South Africa, and the wild ass, or onager, of Abyssinia, are alone wanting to complete the series, and we understand that steps have been taken with a view to supply these deficiencies.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract from a reply by Captain McClintock to some queries addressed to him by Mr. Selby, of Spalding:—"The boat we found was only 65 miles from the ship, and I believe it to have been returning for more provisions. The two skeletons found in it were probably the boatkeepers—men unable to march with the others, all of whom I suppose to have proceeded for the short remaining distance without the boat. There was ammunition in abundance, but the country—the early spring, at least, when our countrymen were there—affords no game whatever. Even Esquimaux cannot live there. With regard to provisions, you will observe that I mentioned chocolate, tea, and tobacco. It is clear that these alone will not sustain life. You are doubtless aware that an unusually large quantity of solid animal food is necessary, even to men in vigorous health, in cold climates. Had the country been capable of sustaining natives, not one of these traces would have remained for us to gather up. I do not think further records would be found by a second expedition over the same ground. You will observe that my first care was to reach Montreal Island and Point Ogle, where Anderson's search terminated, and, after re-examining those positions, to complete the search from thence to where the lost people landed from their ships. The greater part of this painfully interesting route was gone over three times—twice by Lieutenant Hobson and once by myself. The natives repeatedly told us that all the white people had died."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS PROBLEMS.—Among the numerous problems forwarded for insertion during the last week we have the pleasure to acknowledge some of peculiar excellence by the Rev. H. Bolton, Mr. De Riviere, Mr. Eley, Mr. F. Deacon, G. M., and Signor Aspa. 1. M. L.—Play—1. P to K 3rd, 2. B to Q 4th, 3. K to K 5th (ch), and mate next move—Q. E. D.

PROBLEM.—The key-moves of M. Bayer's enigma No. 1119 are—1. K to Q B 8th; 2. R to Q B 4th (ch). Black's moves are all compulsory.

DEBATE.—Quite right. Red Knight.—Apply to the publisher, Mr. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

A. DE R., Paris; A.—X, Brussels.—Your obliging communication has been replied to by post.

Any amateur desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing Musicians, Artillery Band Rooms, Woolwich.

FRANCIS S.—The match between M. De Riviere and Mr. Journoud, which is now exciting considerable interest in the Parisian chess circles, is appointed to commence immediately. We shall publish the best, perhaps the whole, of the games in due course.

PARSONS.—The fact that in position No. X. of the admirable "Chess Studies," by Messrs. Kling and Horwitz, mate may be given in six instead of eight moves, has been already pointed out. The position is as follows:—

WHITE.
K at K 3rd
Kt at K 3rd, and Q 2nd
White, playing first, can mate in six moves.

BLACK.
K at K 8th
P at K 7th
Black, playing first, can mate in six moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 817. By G. A. F. Marston, Ben. Omicron, Knight, P. A.; Arminius, E. P. G., F. D., Chadwick, N. E. G., D. D., H. B. E., T. T., L. G. G., A. Z., F. J., of Hanworth, A. Greek, Barnes, Lex, Locomotive, Perry, Red Knight, Devon, Litchfield, Bonn, W. Freyer, Dervin, Omega, A. Lady, Bury St. Edmunds, Dover, Mrs. Partington, Willy, Quiz, I. W. L., Punch, Rook, are correct. All others are wrong.

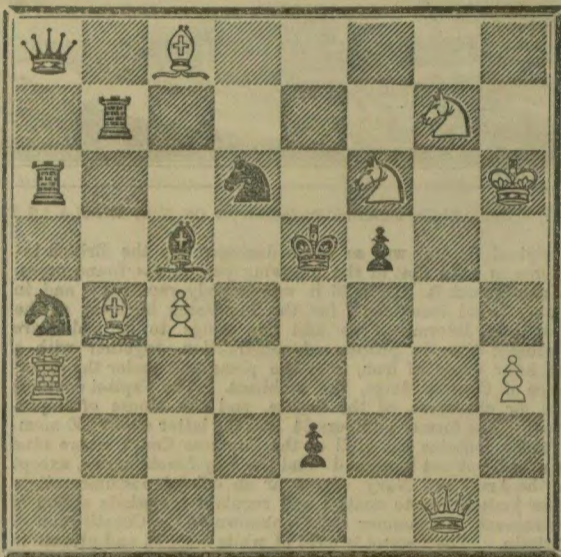
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 818. By Lex, Saralan Boy, Engrob, I. T., L. S. D., Philip, Jerry, K. P., E. H., Annette, Peter, M. P., Miles, F. R. S., Iota, D. P., Rector, Cuthbert, K. P. G., Rebecca, Clara, M. P. F., Omega, I. P., Henry, A. Z., Delta, Sempier Idem, N. C., Schoelbor, A. Bombardier, Pigtail, Little Dorrit, Stella, Histron, G. V. P., T. R. D. H. M., Droadnought, I. H., Lionel, S. J., T. F. N., G. H. O., Medius, H. Strickson, W. A. B., Kenneth, Andrew, B. C. N. M. A., Cambridge, C. R. S., Mary, T. P., Rook, D. M. S., S. T. E., Elvethan 1939, Secretary, Observer, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 818.

WHITE. 1. Q takes Q P (ch) R from Q 8th
BLACK. 2. R to Q 8th
WHITE. 3. Mates, according to Black's play.

PROBLEM NO. 819.
By Mr. DE RIVIERE.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A well-sustained Combat between Mr. Journoud and Mr. O'Sullivan.
(Evans' Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. J.) 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd
6. Castles
(P to Q 4th is a more attacking move.)
7. P to Q 4th
8. P takes P
9. Q to her Kt 3rd
10. P to K 5th
11. K Kt to K sq
(An embarrassing move for the second player.)
12. P takes P
13. P to Q 5th
14. K B checks
15. Q to Q R 3rd
(To prevent Black winning the Q's Kt by B to Q 2nd.)
16. Q to K 3rd
17. Q B to Q R 3rd
18. K B to Q 3rd
19. Q to K B 4th

WHITE (Mr. O'S.) 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th
4. B takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd
7. Castles
8. P to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to Q 4th
12. P takes P
13. Kt takes Kt
14. B takes B
15. P to Q 4th
16. Q to K 2nd
17. P to K B 4th
18. Q to K B 2nd
19. Q R to Q sq
20. K takes Q
21. P to K 5th
22. Kt to K B 3rd
(Better to have taken the Kt, and then have played Q R to Q 5th.)
23. K R to K sq
24. P takes P
25. Q R to Q 2nd

BLACK (Mr. J.) 20. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
21. Q R to Q B sq
22. K R to Q B 2nd
23. Q B to Q Kt 4th
24. K B takes Kt
25. Q R to K 2nd
26. Q takes Q B P
27. Q to K B 4th
28. Q R to K 6th
29. K Kt to Kt 5th
30. P to K R 3rd
31. K Kt to K B 3rd
32. Q to Q 4th
33. Q R to K B 6th
(ch)
34. K R to K 6th
35. R takes R (ch)
(Had he taken the Rook with his King, Black would have played his Queen to K R 8th, winning easily.)
36. K Kt to K 5th
37. Kt takes R (ch)
38. B takes P (ch)
39. Q to K R 8th (ch)
40. B takes Kt (ch)
And wins.

Another Game between the same Players.
(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. O'S.) 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q Kt 5th
4. B takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd
7. Castles
8. P to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to Q 4th
12. P takes P
13. Kt takes Kt
14. B takes B
15. P to Q 4th
16. Q to K 2nd
17. P to K B 4th
18. Q to K B 2nd
19. Q R to Q sq
20. K takes Q
21. P to K 5th
22. Kt to K B 3rd
(Better to have taken the Kt, and then have played Q R to Q 5th.)
23. K R to K sq
24. P takes P
25. Q R to Q 2nd

WHITE (Mr. J.) 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th
4. P takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd
7. Castles
8. P to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to Q 4th
12. P takes P
13. Kt takes Kt
14. B takes B
15. P to Q 4th
16. Q to K 2nd
17. P to K B 4th
18. Q to K B 2nd
19. Q R to Q sq
20. K takes Q
21. P to K 5th
22. Kt to K B 3rd
(Better to have taken the Kt, and then have played Q R to Q 5th.)
23. K R to K sq
24. P takes P
25. Q R to Q 2nd

BLACK (Mr. O'S.) 26. K R to Q sq
27. Kt to Q 4th
28. Kt to Q B 6th
29. Kt to Q Kt 4th
30. Kt takes B
31. K R to Q B sq
32. K to K 3rd
33. P takes P
34. Q R takes Q P
35. Q R to Q 2nd
36. K to Q 4th
37. Q R to Q B 2nd
38. P to K 3rd
39. P takes P
40. K to Q 3rd
41. K R to K sq
(Intending to play P to K B 3rd if Black marched on with K's Pawn, and then to move K to K 2nd.)
42. K to K 4th
43. K R to K 3rd
44. K to Q 4th
45. K takes Q B P
46. R takes R
47. K to Q 4th
48. P to K Kt 4th

WHITE (Mr. J.) 26. Q R to Q sq
27. K R to Q Kt sq
28. K R to Q Kt 2nd
29. P to Q B 4th
30. P takes Kt
31. K R to Q B 2nd
32. P to Q 5th
33. P takes P
34. Q R takes P
35. Q R to R 6th (ch)
36. P to Q B 6th
37. K R to Q B 5 (ch)
38. P to K Kt 4th
39. P takes P
40. K R to Q B 4th
41. K to B sq
And wins.

And the game was declared a drawn battle.

INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris states that melancholy accounts continue to arrive from the south of France of the loss of life and destruction of property caused by the late inundations. A letter from Aubenas, in the Ardèche, informs us that on the night of the 15th inst. a flour-mill at Mayres was carried away by the flood. The entire family, consisting of the miller, his mother, his sister, and two children, of five and two years of age, together with a neighbour who happened to be in the mill at the time, perished. At Montpezat, Casimir Testud, late a sergeant in the 44th Regiment of Infantry, was carried away by the waters of a small stream which he crossed on his return home, and was drowned. An eighth victim, a farmer, returning on horseback from Montpezat to Aubenas, was drowned in a rivulet which he found on his passage. Two only of the dead bodies had been recovered—those of Testud and the miller's sister. The loss of property announced is very considerable. Several manufactories have been levelled by the force of the waters, bridges broken down, and roads rendered impassable. The road near Mayres is covered with gravel to the depth of four feet. In other parts the road is obstructed by immense masses of rock, which it will require the force of gunpowder to remove. The road at Ponte de Ville was carried away to the extent of 200 yards.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW PLANET, No. 57, named Mnemosyne, discovered by M. R. Luther, at Bilk, near Dusseldorf, is described by himself, accompanied by observations furnished by M. Le Verrier, in the *Comptes Rendus*.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON BODIES.—In the *Annales de Chimie M. E. Becquerel* has inserted his third memoir on this subject, accompanied by an interesting plate showing the results obtained by his most remarkable experiments.

SOLANINE, a substance found in the germs of potatoes, has been subjected to analyses lately by M. Otto Gmelin, which appear in the *Chemical Gazette*. MM. Zwenger and Kindt, this year, discovered that solanine may be decomposed by acids into grape sugar and a base which they term solanidine.

CELESTIAL MAPS.—M. Encke, in the name of "the Commission for Celestial Maps," has announced that the series published under the auspices of the Academy of Berlin are now completed, accompanied by twenty-four catalogues. It is a high honour to that illustrious body to have conceived and executed so grand an enterprise, which has already rendered such great services to astronomical science.

THE ADULTERATION OF FRENCH WINES BY PLASTER has long been permitted under certain regulations. It is now strongly protested against by three eminent French chemists, MM. Bouchardat, Payen, and Barral, in a report on the subject. Another chemist, M. Poggiale, says:—"The addition of plaster to wine causes the disappearance of the most useful salts, the bitartrate and phosphate of potash, and the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and replaces them by principles which we ought to consider injurious to the human organism, since they are not found in the blood or other animal fluids."—*Repertoire de Chimie*.

DR. GEORGE GIBB contributes to the *Geologist* a paper of much interest on the subject of "Fossil Lightning," better known as *Fulgurites*—a term used by mineralogists to designate a condition resulting from the lightning's flash ages gone by. Professor Owen uses the expression in his lectures on fossil birds, when speaking of the various modes in which the evidence of evanescent things become recognisably preserved in rock, as illustrated by meteoric phenomena, footprints, soft, and soluble plants, and animals. Dr. Gibb has discovered examples of such bodies on the surface of the flagstones which form our pavements, in specimens of rock from Canada, and in various other places.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—The students of these sciences will gladly welcome the publication of two works by the Vicomte du Moncel; one, a study upon the above-mentioned sciences, containing the author's views upon the various theories of ancient and modern philosophers, a resumé of their progress almost to the present hour, and a full discussion of the modes of constructing electro-magnets, and the conditions of their force. The second is a fourth and enlarged edition of the author's account of the renowned electrical induction apparatus of Ruhmkorff. It contains a description of the improvements recently made in this apparatus and its manifold applications to medicine, &c., and a list of several beautiful experiments, for which it affords many facilities. The "induced currents" form the subject of an appendix.

MADDER.—The colouring properties of this invaluable dyestuff prepared from the root of the Rubia Tinctorum, is the subject of a long and interesting paper by Dr. Edward Schunk, F.R.S., in the new number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. Madder attained its eminent position in dyeing without the aid of scientific chemists, and it is only lately that their attention has been directed to it. Since they have done so, however, various interesting discoveries have been made—viz., Alizarine and Purpurine, and, in consequence, Garancine, by Robiquet, Colin, Persoz, and others; and Xanthine by Kuhlmann. To these Dr. Schunk has added Rubian, Verantine, and compounds from them. He gives, in conclusion, the results of his researches in a tabular form at the end of the paper. To it is subjoined an account of the optical characters of Purpurine and Alizarine, with an illustration, by Professor G. Stokes.

CANADIAN CAVERNS.—A paper was read upon this subject at the recent meeting of the British Association, held at Aberdeen, by Dr. Gibb, of London, in which he described thirty distinct series of cavernous localities existing throughout the province of Canada. These were divided into two classes, the first comprising caverns which are at the present time washed by the waters of lakes, seas, and rivers, including arched, perforated, flower-pot, and pillared rocks, which have at one time formed the boundaries or walls of caverns, and all of them the result of aqueous action. The second comprised caverns and subterranean passages which are situated on dry land, and not attributable to the same cause in their origin. Amongst the more remarkable which were noticed were the arched rocks at Perce, Gaspe; the flower-pot rocks of the Mingan Islands; the basaltic caverns of Henley Island, which the author represented as miniature Fingal's Caves; empty basaltic dykes of Great Mecatina Island—these are of great magnitude, and probably the most remarkable things of the kind as yet known; Bouchette's Cavern in the county of Kildare, consisting of five or more caverns or galleries, running one hundred and ninety-five feet in the limestone rock; the Mono and Eramosa caverns, represented as belonging to a great series, some of them of huge dimensions, existing in the Niagara limestone rocks, running from the western end of Lake Ontario northwards to the Georgian Bay; the subterranean passages of the great Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron; and Murray's Cavern and subterranean river, on the Bonne-chère, Ottawa. In none have animal remains been found so far, unless in one instance, in Colquhoun's Cavern, Lanark; and they were presumed to belong to a species of large deer, but were transmitted to the late Dr. Buckland for examination thirty years ago. Not a single object, such as a flint arrow-head, or spear, used by the ancient inhabitants of the country, was observed in any of them. Several plans, drawings, and sketches accompanied the author's paper; the geological position of every cavern was correctly laid down, and nearly all were found to occur in limestone rocks.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

ALTHOUGH, since the discontinuance of the warm weather, we have had cold and rainy intervals, the Parisian toilets have not yet undergone any material change in their general aspect; barege and muslin dresses may yet be seen when the bright sun makes his appearance, and they are still accompanied by crape, straw, or even, though more rarely, by tulle bonnets. Nevertheless, the signs of coming winter are abroad, in the shape of the light burnous or mantle, which half conceals and yet not hides the graceful autumnal attire which ladies are loth to quit. The large casaques in black silk are also much in vogue, as they are likely to be for a long time, being graceful and suitable to all seasons when lined according to the requirements of the temperature.

As for dresses, they are either plain, as shown in our Engraving, or bedecked with flounces so numerous as almost to defy calculation. We have seen one regularly flounced all the way up to the top of the shoulder, comprising about two dozen flounces; and another in which there were as many, only more compressed, leaving about the third of the upper part of the skirt ungarnished. Should this fashion prevail to a large extent the present number of modistes will not be able to satisfy the demands of their customers during the coming winter.

In bonnets there is little novelty to signalise, unless it be a tendency to slightly increase the size without altering the shape; the bavolets are still worn very wide, and the strings also.

Large chessboard-looking black and white woollen shawls are prevalent; and, although we do not much admire them, still we must introduce them to our fair readers, as in duty bound.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Little Girl's Dress.—The frock is of black velvet, with deep cuffs of quilted reps and stomacher of the same material. Black leather belt with worked steel buckle; scarlet cloth gaiters; black velvet hat, ornamented on one side with a white feather, and bordered with crimson velvet; strings of same colour. This costume is very simple and yet extremely elegant.

Fig. 2. Walking Dress.—Striped silk robe, without flounces. Black silk mantle, bordered throughout with a narrow ruching, wider ruching descending from the bottom of the shoulder to the waist, and imparting a capelike appearance to the trimming. Bonnet of blue crape, with very deep bavolet and wide white strings. Cap of narrow lace, enlivened with a flower or velvet bow on one side.

Fig. 3. Another Walking Dress.—The bonnet is the most striking feature of this costume. It is in plain rose-coloured velvet, lined with white silk, the calotte being of white tulle. Upon the bonnet is a wide-spreading but not long feather placed in the middle of a tulle scarf which hangs down on each side; this scarf is trimmed all round with two very narrow rows of blonde, slightly ruched. Velvet bow on the forehead, having on each side a few small, white flowers. The tour-de-tête is of blonde ruching.

The pelisse of Louis XV. is in black velvet, ornamented with binding of silk and velvet. The front is straight, like a gentleman's paletot; the sleeve forms flat plaits on the shoulder, and is very wide. The top of the back is close-fitting and furnished with a pelerine buttoning in front, square in the front and pointed behind. Under this pelerine are attached the plaits and folds which give the full appearance to the lower portion of the pelisse.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS, CREST, or PEDIGREE, send Name and County, and in three days you will receive a correct copy of your Ancestral Bearings. Plain Sketch, 2s.; in Heraldic Colours, 6s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the family, traced from authentic records at the British Museum, fee 21s. An index kept containing the names of all persons who are entitled to use arms, as copied from the College of Arms, British Museum, and other places of authority.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Royal Heraldic Office, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

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HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Brompton. Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are GREATLY NEEDED to maintain in full vigour this Charity, which has no endowment.—FALLER ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DODD, Sec.

DELHI MASSACRE.—TO THE MEMORY OF THE SLAIN.—All persons desirous of contributing to the Four Panels Window to be placed in the Church at Delhi, and dedicated to the memory of the Slain, and also to the Fund to enable the Chaplain to improve the interior of the Church, and give it, by costly decoration, a monumental character, are requested to forward their contributions to Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill, who are authorised to receive the same.

LIFE POLICIES MORE VALUABLE THAN HITHERTO.

The Policies now being issued by the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND are free from many of the restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and are thus rendered more valuable, as provisions under Marriage Settlements and Securities for Money, than the Policies of many other Assurance Offices.
 The Association was founded in 1838, and is one of the most extensive Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on first class Lives, and the funds are invested principally on Government and Land Securities. The annual income is now upwards of £151,000, and the accumulated fund £251,000.
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THE IRON-BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Demerara, Mauritius, and Peru.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.—PETER ROBINSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Nobility in general that they can be supplied with PATTERNS of his very extensive and varied collection of New Autumn Silks.

Fashionable Solid Checks, £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress, Rich Bayadere G. Acos, £1 5s. 9d.
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 Rich Brocade Plaids, £1 15s. 9d.
 Plaid Gros d'Afrique, £1 17s. 9d.
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 Patterns post-free.
 PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 107, 109, Oxford-street, London, W.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS, the Newest and Prettiest Shapes, and the Largest Stock in London to select from, at the most Moderate Prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. For cheapness, novelty, and variety of stock this house stands unrivalled.
 Families residing in the country will save both time and expense by forwarding their letter orders at once to the warehouse, it being needless only to send bodies or dresses for patterns, when every requisite will be carefully prepared, and immediately dispatched, free of carriage, to any part. The wear of every article is guaranteed, and may be implicitly relied on.
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BLACK SILKS of the first quality, from 30s. to 60s. and upwards, wear guaranteed.
 Black Flounced Silk Robes, from 60s.
 Shades of Grey and Half Mourning, at half price.
 Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS, in every size and in the greatest variety (orders by post promptly attended to), at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK and HALF-MOURNING FABRICS. New Materials in beautiful textures for the present season. Patterns free.
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SILKS IN GREAT NOVELTY, JUST RECEIVED FOR AUTUMNAL WEAR, in immense variety, consisting of Fancy Checked, Striped, Crossbar, Plaid, and Plain GLAZED SILKS, now being offered in Three Lots, at greatly reduced prices.
 Lot 1. Rich and useful Stripes, &c., £1 5s. 6d. the Dress.
 Lot 2. The New Black Checks, &c., £1 9s. 6d. the Dress.
 Lot 3. French Crossbars (new colours), £1 15s. 6d. the Dress. Also, 800 Silk Robes, for two or three Flounces, at nearly half value.
 Black and Half Mourning Drills, at a still reduction.
 N.B. Patterns for inspection, postage-free.
 Observe the Address—BEECH and BERRALL, The BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

NOVELTIES for the APPROACHING SEASON!! In Fancy Dresses, including the New Repe Cloth, Mohair, &c., &c., which, for Extent of Variety, Novelty, and Cheapness, far surpasses any former period.

An Unlimited Assortment of all the New Trimmings to match every dress.
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THE GREATEST PARISIAN and OTHER NOVELTIES in MANTLES, Millinery, Rich Velvet, Silk, Drogue, and numerous other Robes, which have been purchased at a great reduction of price, in consequence of the unprecedented depression of trade in the foreign markets, will be found well worthy the inspection of Ladies.
 CHAMBERLIN and THORNE, 79, Gracechurch-street, London.
 N.B. Ladies' Dresses, Foreign Outfits, &c., made with economy and dispatch, by experienced resident hands.

RICH SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. Double Tulle richly trimmed Velvet Robes. Albanais Bayadere Silk Robes (extra widths in the skirt), of the richest quality, four guineas; original price, 8½ guineas.
 New Rays and Drogue Silks, for Young Ladies, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard, cut in any lengths.
 SHAWLS.
 A large importation of rich French Cashmere Shawls, at 78s. 6d., worth six guineas.
 All the new Cloaks for the Season, with exclusive Novelty in Promenade and House Jackets.
 SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, W.

THE NEW AUTUMN MANTLES. MAZILLA ZERLINA DINORAH ALDIGHIERI HERMINA D'ANGOULEME VIALETTI COESI CAVALLINI
 These elegant novelties are made in Grey, Black, or Brown Cloth, Seal Fur, Seal Skin, Russian Beaver, Villasea Reys, and other new fancy materials.
 PRICE ONE GUINEA EACH.
 Engravings post-free.
 AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard.

SUPERB and COSTLY CLOAKS, in all the NEW MATERIALS and SHAPES, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS THAN WEST-END HOUSES.
 In Superfine Cloth 2 guineas.
 Real Sealskins 3 guineas.
 Lyons Velvets 4 guineas.
 Real Gown ditto 5 guineas.
 The New Tarbes Velvet Cloak, with Epaulettes a la Militaire, Costly and very elegant,
 Velvet Cloaks of extraordinary richness and beauty, unsurpassed by any house in England, £3, £10, £12, £15, £20. A choice from many hundreds.
 Amongst the many novelties of the season will be found several patented and registered designs of Cloaks, Mantles, and Jackets. Such designs being the property of Messrs. AMOTT, they are thus enabled to secure to their patrons the certainty of their patterns not being copied, and made in common or inferior fabrics.
 AMOTT BROTHERS, Wholesale Cloak Manufacturers, 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had of W. H. BATHSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street. Depot for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows. Agents for Manchester, Mr. WITHERS Old Exchange.

GLOVES, DRESSES, &c.

Camb to Hancherchieff, Moire Antiques, Jackets, Mantles, Baby Linen, Ladies' Underclothing, Dressing Gowns, &c., will be sold next week on our premises, to effect a dividend for the benefit of the creditors of the late Mr. Nason, of Finsbury. These stock, amounting to £750, has been bought by us at 45 per cent off the cost price, which we shall dispose of at our unprecedented low price.—BAKER and CRISP, 231, Regent-street (entrance door, Macdowell-street).

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glaced, at 22s. 6d. per Dress, of 12 yards, well worth the attention of ladies. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Lodge-street. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Lodge-street, established upwards of fifty years, will send patterns or samples free, for CLOTHS, with Napkins and Tablecloths to match, dinner and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 3½ yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide; huckabacker, medical, Baden-Baden, roll towellings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25. Families waited upon at home in London.

EVERY DAY Mrs. BEST has fresh Novelties in MILLINERY, BONNETS, HATS, WEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and CAPS. Weathers from 3s. 1½d. to 7s. 5d. Dress at 4s. 6d. Making in every branch. Style and Fit unrivalled. Mrs. Best, 135, Oxford-street, W.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE ABERDEEN LINSEY CORDED PETTICOAT, price 10s. 9d. The largest and best assortment at BARKOCK (BROTHERS), General Drapers, Silk-mercers, &c., 18, Tottenham-court-road; and 99 and 101, corner of London-street.

NEW AUTUMN MANTLES.—Large and Fashionable Cloth Sealskin Mantles in Brown, Black, and the New Mixture, a genteel and serviceable article, plainly bound, with hood good cloth, 8s. 1½d.; trimmed ditto, 10s. 6d.; superior cloth, bound with velvet, hood lined silk, and a variety of other styles, 16s. 9d. to 21s.—BARKOCK (BROTHERS), 108, Tottenham-court-road; 99 and 101, corner of London-street.

PETTICOATS and CORSETS.—Ladies, before making your purchases, visit GEORGE ROBERTS' noted Show Rooms, 181, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London. 500 Petticoats from 1s. 6d., and 5000 pairs of Stays from 3s., to caecus from. Ladies Riding Belts and Children's Stays, in every size. A lot of the fashionable Home-embroidered Petticoats, at 2s. 6d., and price 5s. 11s. Real Crinoline and Watch spring Petticoats made to order. Real Welsh and Saxony Flannels. Mackintosh for Streets, and Nursery Aprons, by the yard. Country orders promptly executed. Size of waist only required.—George Roberts, Engli h and Foreign Corset Manufacturer.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
 54, Baker-street.
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 2½ Guineas.
 Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
 White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
 Real Bathing Hosiery.
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamois Leather, with black feet.
 54, Baker-street.
 W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 2½ Guineas.
 Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. 6d. to 8 guineas.
 W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

Do you Wish your CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO., 51 and 53, St. Paul's Churchyard. The largest stock of INFANTS and CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Send for D. N. and Co.'s Plan of Juvenile Fashions for Autumn. Contains 32 engravings. Post free.

WINTER HOSIERY of every quality in Marino, Lambwool, and Spun Silk, manufactured into Stockings, Waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit Pet Ties, especially adapted for Invalids, or any that require warmth without weight. Real Welsh Flannels.
 ROBERTSHAW, 109, Oxford-street. Established 1777.

PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 7s. 6d. Linsey Reversible and Quilted Petticoats.—ROBERTSHAW, 109, Oxford-street. Wedding and India Outfits.

SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S superior Shirts, 32s. and 38s. the half-dozen. Printed Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. Outfits for either service. Excellence guaranteed with economy. Address, 109, Oxford-st. Established, 1



THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR J. FRANKLIN.—ARCTIC BEAR ON BOARD THE "FOX."

WHILST the *Fox* was held fast in the grip of the ice-pack during the winter of 1858-9 the only amusement of the officers and men was shooting seals and bears, the latter being a constant though unfriendly attendant upon the former. Large as the Arctic bear is, and possessed of extraordinary power of limb and jaw, it is remarkable how easily he falls a prey to man. The poor Arctic highlander, whose bow is made of bones tied together, and whose knife is a sharpened walrus tooth, does not hesitate to attack the bear assisted by his intelligent dogs, which he carefully trains to bring his powerful prey to bay. The stupid bear halts and watches the dogs, that now carefully drop on the snow and silently but narrowly eye the monster, one pat from whose paw would crush

them; the Esquimaux approaches quite close and discharges his arrow; the wounded brute flies, to be again turned and brought to bay, and again wounded. Should it attempt to run in on the man the dogs immediately rush at its heels and turn it off. Thus, wounded repeatedly and constantly chased, the bear falls through sheer exhaustion; and, if a female, her cubs are often taken alive to grace for a short time the triumph of the Arctic Nimrod, but eventually to share the fate of every living creature that man can kill or capture in those hungry regions—namely, to be eaten as food, and its skin turned into raiment—an unpoetical fate, to which the bear here delineated formed no exception at the hands of their shipmates, the crew of the *Fox*.

BIRTHPLACE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN was born in Spilsby, Lincolnshire, in 1786, in the house of which we here give a sketch, where his earliest years were spent. A story is told of his availing himself of a holiday to walk to the coast, a distance of thirteen miles, in order to see the



HOUSE AT SPILSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, IN WHICH SIR J. FRANKLIN WAS BORN.

ocean, on which he gazed with wonder and delight for many hours. His father, who was extremely desirous that his son should follow any other profession than that of a sailor, conceived that by sending him in a small merchant-ship to Lisbon the discomforts of the voyage would effectually cure the lad of his love for the sea, but it had a totally different effect; and, accordingly, as it was perceived that he was bent on a naval profession, he was entered as midshipman on board the *Polyphemus*, and was in that ship in the celebrated battle of Copenhagen. He was at the battle of Trafalgar, on board the *Bellerophon*, and had charge of the signals of that ship. It is recorded that he performed this important duty with singular coolness and intrepidity, though many of his brother officers were shot around him. The inhabitants of his native town are taking steps to perpetuate a name long cherished among them. It is proposed to raise some fitting memorial in Spilsby. The subscription is thrown open to the nation, as there are, doubtless, many who would desire to help in so praiseworthy an object.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—SEE PAGE 428